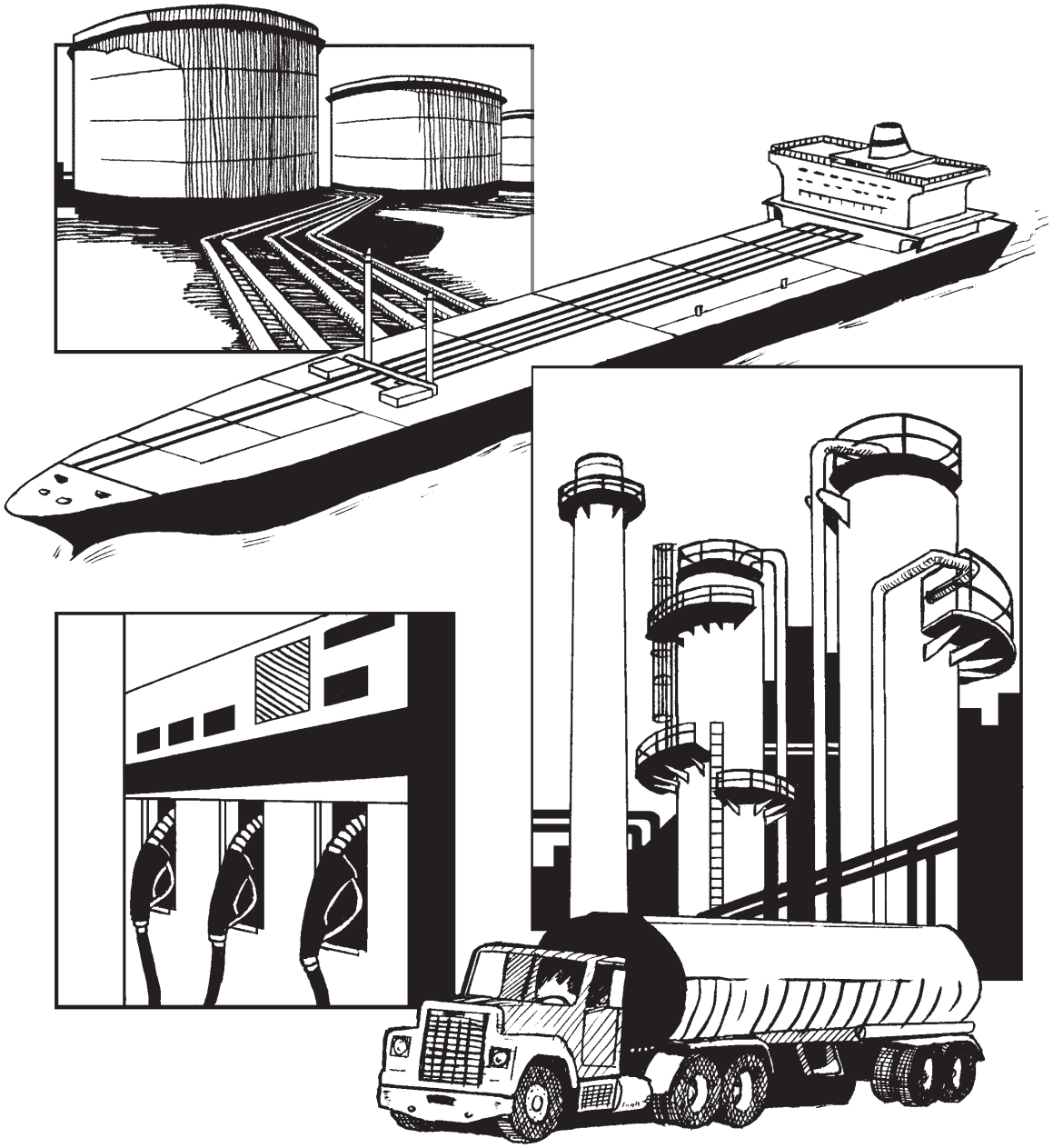
DOE/EIA-0208(2003-42)
Distribution Category UC-98

Data for Week Ended:
October 17, 2003

Includes:
New Stock Bands
(See Page iii)

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



www.eia.doe.gov
Energy Information Administration

EIA DATA ARE AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC AND PRINTED FORM

For information on the following electronic products and services, or publications, contact the National Energy Information Center on (202) 586-8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov

Internet Site Services - offer nearly all EIA publications. Users can view and download selected pages or entire reports, search for information, download EIA data and analysis applications, and find out about new EIA information products and services.

World Wide Web: http://www.eia.doe.gov
FTP: ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov

EIA also offers a **listserv** service for EIA press releases and other short documents. Sign up on the EIA World Wide Web site.

EIA's **CD-ROM, *Energy InfoDisc*** contains most EIA publications and major energy database applications. The ***Energy InfoDisc***, produced quarterly, is available for a fee from STAT-USA, Department of Commerce, 1-800-STAT-USA.

This publication and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications are available for purchase:

Recent publications may be purchased from

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
(202) 512-1800
(202) 512-2250 (fax)
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F

Older publications may be purchased from

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 487-4650
(703) 321-8547 (fax)
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F

Complimentary subscriptions and single issues are available to certain groups of subscribers, such as public and academic libraries, Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, EIA survey respondents, and the media. For further information, and for answers to questions on energy statistics, please contact EIA's National Energy Information Center. Address, telephone numbers, and hours appear below.

National Energy Information Center (NEIC)
Energy Information Administration
EI-30, Forrestal Building
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
(202) 586-0727 (fax)

TTY: For the hearing impaired: (202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F

Internet Addresses:
E-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov
World Wide Web Site: http://www.eia.doe.gov
FTP Site: ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov

Release Date: October 22, 2003

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. The information contained herein should be attributed to the Energy Information Administration and should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products in the context of historical data and forecasts. It serves the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc. Data are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. each Wednesday, and hard copies of the publication are available for distribution on Thursday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by one day.

General information about this document may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) (202) 586-8800, (202) 586-0727 (fax), and email: infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

New Stock Bands

This issue of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report presents updated average stock ranges on the stock graphs for U.S. total crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil found on pages 7, 9, 11, and 13. The stock ranges have been recomputed in accordance with the procedure described in the Appendix. The Appendix also presents the values for the new ranges.

This report is available on the World Wide Web at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_petroleum_status_report/wpsr.html

Table of Contents

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary, September 2003

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2003			2002	January-September	
	Estimated September	Estimated August	Difference[1]	September	2003	2002
Products Supplied	19,217	20,388	-1,171	19,461	19,854	19,725
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,977	9,375	-399	8,687	8,919	8,849
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,729	3,618	112	3,730	3,901	3,737
Residual Fuel Oil	665	876	-211	625	780	681
Jet Fuel	1,534	1,632	-98	1,601	1,552	1,603
Other Petroleum Products[2]	4,311	4,886	-575	4,819	4,703	4,855
Crude Oil Inputs	15,388	15,604	-216	14,861	15,262	15,002
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	92.6	93.8	-1.2	90.4	92.2	90.8
Imports	12,654	12,662	-7	11,075	12,226	11,457
Crude Oil	10,062	10,013	48	8,797	9,551	9,085
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	14
Other	10,062	10,013	48	8,797	9,551	9,071
Products	2,593	2,648	-55	2,278	2,675	2,373
Finished Motor Gasoline	532	551	-20	480	532	500
Distillate Fuel Oil	378	311	67	196	348	220
Residual Fuel Oil	237	332	-95	254	325	237
Jet Fuel	109	137	-28	111	114	103
Other Petroleum Products[3]	1,338	1,318	20	1,236	1,356	1,312
Exports	964	977	-13	1,015	1,051	949
Crude Oil	12	14	-2	7	14	10
Products	952	963	-11	1,008	1,037	939
Total Net Imports	11,691	11,685	6	10,059	11,174	10,508
Stock Change[4]	1,160	176	985	-743	208	-45
Crude Oil	391	115	275	-687	125	-16
Products	770	61	709	-56	85	-29
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,589.4	1,554.5	34.8	1,574.1	-	-
Crude Oil	907.9	896.2	11.7	857.9	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	623.3	617.6	5.7	587.2	-	-
Other	284.6	278.6	6.0	270.6	-	-
Products	681.4	658.3	23.1	716.2	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	146.7	143.5	3.2	157.4	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	131.4	126.3	5.1	126.9	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	32.6	31.6	1.0	33.0	-	-
Jet Fuel	40.7	39.0	1.7	40.6	-	-
Other Petroleum Products[3]	330.0	317.9	12.1	358.4	-	-

[1] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[2] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

[3] Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[6] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of the Petroleum Supply Monthly and the Weekly Petroleum Status Report.

Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.3 million barrels per day during the week ending October 17, up 237,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Increases were seen in all regions except for the Rocky Mountains (PADD IV), with the largest increase seen in the Midwest (PADD II). This is the second week in a row in which crude oil refinery inputs have increased, which may signal that refineries are beginning to return from their fall maintenance.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged 9.5 million barrels per day last week, down 506,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Crude oil imports have averaged 9.7 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, which is 507,000 barrels per day more than averaged over the same period last year. Although the origins of weekly crude oil imports are preliminary and thus not published, it appears that crude oil imports from Venezuela dropped significantly last week. Distillate fuel imports averaged 206,000 barrels per day last week, a decline of 82,000 barrels per day from the level imported in the previous week. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) averaged 698,000 barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) decreased by 1.8 million barrels last week. At 288.2 million barrels, they are 10.7 million barrels less than the 5-year average for this time of year. Distillate fuel inventories rose by 2.6 million barrels, with increases in both low-sulfur (diesel fuel) and high-sulfur (heating oil) distillate fuel. At 132.4 million barrels, distillate fuel inventories are 0.4 million barrels above the 5-year average for this time of year. Motor gasoline inventories increased by 1.4 million barrels last week and are 5.8 million barrels less than the 5-year average. Total commercial petroleum inventories are 50.0 million barrels less than the 5-year average.

Total product supplied over the last four-week period has averaged nearly 19.6 million barrels per day, or 0.1 percent less than the same period last year. Motor gasoline demand over the last four weeks has averaged over 8.9 million barrels per day, or 2.1 percent above the same period last year. Distillate fuel demand is unchanged while kerosene-type jet fuel demand is up 1.9 percent over the last four weeks compared to the same four-week period last year.

The average world crude oil price on October 17, 2003 was $29.29, $1.70 more than last week and $2.48 above a year ago. WTI was $30.61 per barrel on October 17, 2003, $1.40 less than last week but $1.05 higher than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 88.85 cents per gallon, 4.55 cents lower than last week but 2.95 cents over a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was 82.68 cents per gallon, down 4.92 cents from last week but 2.78 cents above last year.

The national average retail regular gasoline price increased to 157.1 cents per gallon on October 20, 2003, 0.3 cent per gallon higher than last week and 11.3 cents per gallon above a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price rose to 150.2 cents per gallon, 1.9 cents per gallon higher than last week and 3.3 cents per gallon more than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/17/02
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,115	15,133	14,542
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	91.0	91.1	88.8
Motor Gasoline Production	8,621	8,662	8,246
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3,631	3,599	3,447

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/17/02
Motor Gasoline	8,948	9,051	8,760
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,776	3,887	3,775
All Other Products	6,846	6,605	7,050
Total	19,569	19,542	19,585

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/17/02
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	288.2	290.0	281.4
Motor Gasoline	196.0	194.6	199.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	132.4	129.8	124.1
All Other Oils	349.4	351.7	379.8
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	627.1	625.7	588.5
Total	1593.1	1591.7	1573.5

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/18/02
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	29.29	27.59	26.81
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	30.61	32.01	29.56
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	88.85	93.40	85.90
RFG Regular - NYH	90.10	94.05	87.28
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	82.68	87.60	79.90
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	84.35	89.53	82.10
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	84.93	90.60	83.25
Residual Fuel - NYH	63.40	64.60	64.29
Propane - Mont Belvieu	55.75	58.32	48.82
	10/20/03	10/13/03	10/21/02
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	157.1	156.8	145.8
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	166.4	166.4	154.9
Motor Gasoline - Premium	175.7	175.8	164.0
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	150.2	148.3	146.9

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/17/02
Crude Oil	9,714	9,911	9,212
Petroleum Products	1,447	1,612	1,346
Total	11,162	11,523	10,558

See Table 1.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

[2] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: • NA=Not Available. • Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 10/17/2003

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 10/17/03	Four-Week Averages Ending 10/17/02	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 289 Days 2003	Cumulative Daily Averages 289 Days 2002	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,644	5,384	4.8	5,778	5,786	-0.1
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,714	9,212	5.4	9,549	9,099	4.9
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,724	9,217	5.5	9,563	9,096	5.1
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	--	0	13	--
(5) Exports	10	5	100.0	14	10	40.0
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-205	-115	--	-97	-132	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-263	-19	--	-47	106	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--	0	0	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	225	81	--	74	105	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,115	14,542	3.9	15,257	14,963	2.0
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	1,991	2,116	-5.9	2,022	2,187	-7.5
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	68	190	-64.2	107	118	-9.3
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	944	921	2.5	937	951	-1.5
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,447	1,346	7.5	1,618	1,432	13.0
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	2,407	2,326	3.5	2,651	2,372	11.8
(17) Product Exports[5]	960	980	-2.0	1,033	940	9.9
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	4	471	--	-74	70	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,569	19,585	-0.1	19,867	19,722	0.7
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	8,948	8,760	2.1	8,922	8,847	0.8
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	-13	-100.0	-4	-6	-33.3
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,651	1,621	1.9	1,564	1,610	-2.9
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,776	3,775	0.0	3,891	3,741	4.0
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	656	639	2.7	772	679	13.7
(25) Other Oils[8]	4,539	4,804	-5.5	4,721	4,852	-2.7
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,569	19,585	-0.1	19,867	19,722	0.7
Total Net Imports	11,162	10,558	5.7	11,167	10,531	6.0

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/17/02	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	288.2	290.0	281.4	-0.6	2.4
Total Motor Gasoline	196.0	194.6	199.8	0.7	-1.9
Reformulated	33.7	33.2	38.0	1.5	-11.3
Oxygenated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Conventional	111.1	109.9	114.1	1.1	-2.6
Blending Components	50.6	51.0	47.2	-0.8	7.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.5	40.3	41.1	-2.0	-3.9
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	132.4	129.8	124.1	2.0	6.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	76.9	75.9	66.9	1.3	14.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	55.6	54.0	57.2	3.0	-2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	32.7	33.1	33.3	-1.2	-1.8
Unfinished Oils	83.5	82.6	87.8	1.1	-4.9
Other Oils[10]	193.6	195.6	217.6	-1.0	-11.0
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	966.0	966.1	985.1	0.0	-1.9
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	627.1	625.7	588.5	0.2	6.6
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,593.1	1,591.7	1,573.5	0.1	1.2

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

[4] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.

[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, distillate, and residual fuel oils.

[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.

[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Note: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 30.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 2002 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,487	14,306	14,526	15,325	15,301	15,397	15,430	15,338	14,861	14,303	15,155	14,900
Gross Inputs	14,693	14,510	14,724	15,586	15,329	15,610	15,666	15,572	15,149	14,614	15,463	15,218
Operable Capacity	16,755	16,755	16,755	16,757	16,757	16,764	16,764	16,764	16,764	16,700	16,700	16,700
Percent Utilization	87.7	86.6	87.9	93.0	91.5	93.1	93.5	92.9	90.4	87.5	92.6	91.1
2003												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,337	14,382	14,929	15,575	15,919	15,618	15,549					
Gross Inputs	14,611	14,640	15,157	15,759	16,046	15,841	15,748					
Operable Capacity	16,761	16,761	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757					
Percent Utilization	87.2	87.3	90.5	94.0	95.8	94.5	94.0					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Crude Oil Inputs	15,498	15,461	15,528	15,502	15,588	15,654	15,674	15,654	15,501	15,307	15,133	15,115
Gross Inputs	15,630	15,563	15,607	15,584	15,697	15,771	15,804	15,788	15,628	15,437	15,271	15,246
Operable Capacity	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Percent Utilization[1]	93.3	92.9	93.1	93.0	93.7	94.1	94.3	94.2	93.3	92.1	91.1	91.0

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,160	8,117	8,072	8,626	8,729	8,661	8,665	8,666	8,320	8,190	8,738	8,734
Reformulated	2,558	2,636	2,641	2,706	2,707	2,644	2,640	2,725	2,658	2,657	2,832	2,877
Oxygenated[2]	783	828	536	868	904	797	956	878	946	1,094	1,340	1,174
Conventional[2]	4,858	4,684	4,813	5,102	5,142	5,220	5,100	5,036	4,740	4,447	4,589	4,741
Jet Fuel	1,477	1,451	1,505	1,492	1,479	1,512	1,569	1,539	1,552	1,495	1,543	1,548
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,508	3,498	3,360	3,647	3,709	3,679	3,561	3,538	3,536	3,380	3,768	3,922
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,448	2,456	2,370	2,657	2,730	2,694	2,566	2,542	2,631	2,532	2,823	2,818
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,060	1,042	990	990	979	985	995	996	905	848	945	1,103
Residual Fuel Oil	625	613	617	601	582	540	566	583	607	593	648	641
2003												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,038	8,031	7,917	8,449	8,780	8,694	8,653					
Reformulated	2,667	2,674	2,631	2,808	2,817	2,791	2,724					
Oxygenated[2]	842	1,159	742	1,120	1,000	1,005	1,050					
Conventional[2]	4,530	4,199	4,543	4,521	4,962	4,898	4,880					
Jet Fuel	1,495	1,416	1,422	1,445	1,484	1,393	1,491					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,403	3,455	3,743	3,817	3,860	3,728	3,673					
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,383	2,366	2,654	2,879	2,937	2,798	2,738					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,020	1,089	1,089	939	923	930	936					
Residual Fuel Oil	660	682	653	634	731	668	634					
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,735	8,669	8,708	8,743	8,777	8,756	8,698	8,728	8,704	8,658	8,662	8,621
Reformulated[2]	2,755	2,711	2,735	2,742	2,739	2,748	2,686	2,688	2,723	2,689	2,770	2,790
Oxygenated[2]	1,106	1,066	1,038	1,003	1,005	988	981	981	996	1,020	1,031	1,042
Conventional[2]	4,874	4,893	4,936	4,998	5,033	5,021	5,031	5,060	4,985	4,950	4,860	4,789
Jet Fuel	1,481	1,478	1,515	1,529	1,538	1,557	1,548	1,547	1,523	1,493	1,482	1,469
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,693	3,682	3,684	3,698	3,674	3,699	3,741	3,704	3,691	3,640	3,599	3,631
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,763	2,753	2,736	2,741	2,709	2,747	2,760	2,751	2,746	2,700	2,684	2,681
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	930	929	948	958	965	953	981	954	945	940	915	950
Residual Fuel Oil	610	628	638	647	645	654	652	641	640	634	619	614

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

[2] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 30.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Capacity, Inputs, and Production, July 2002 to Present

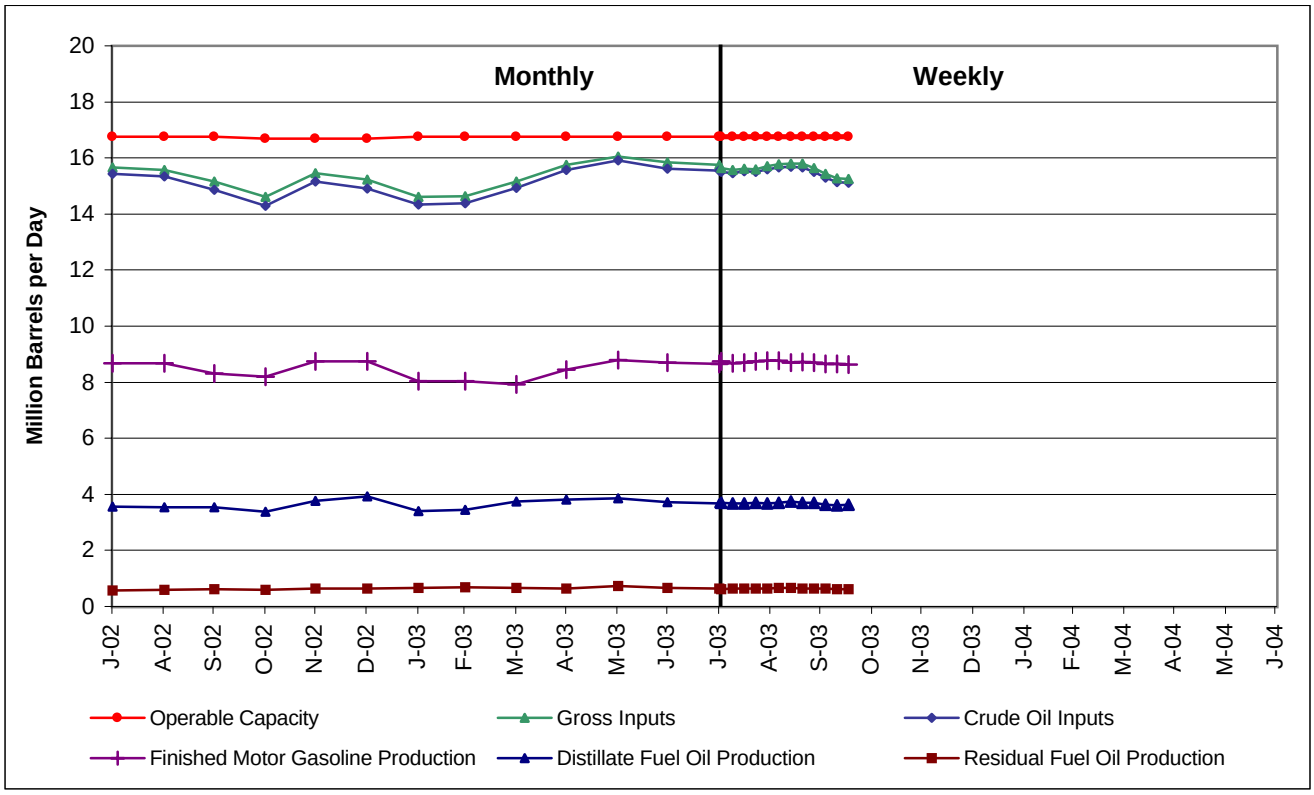
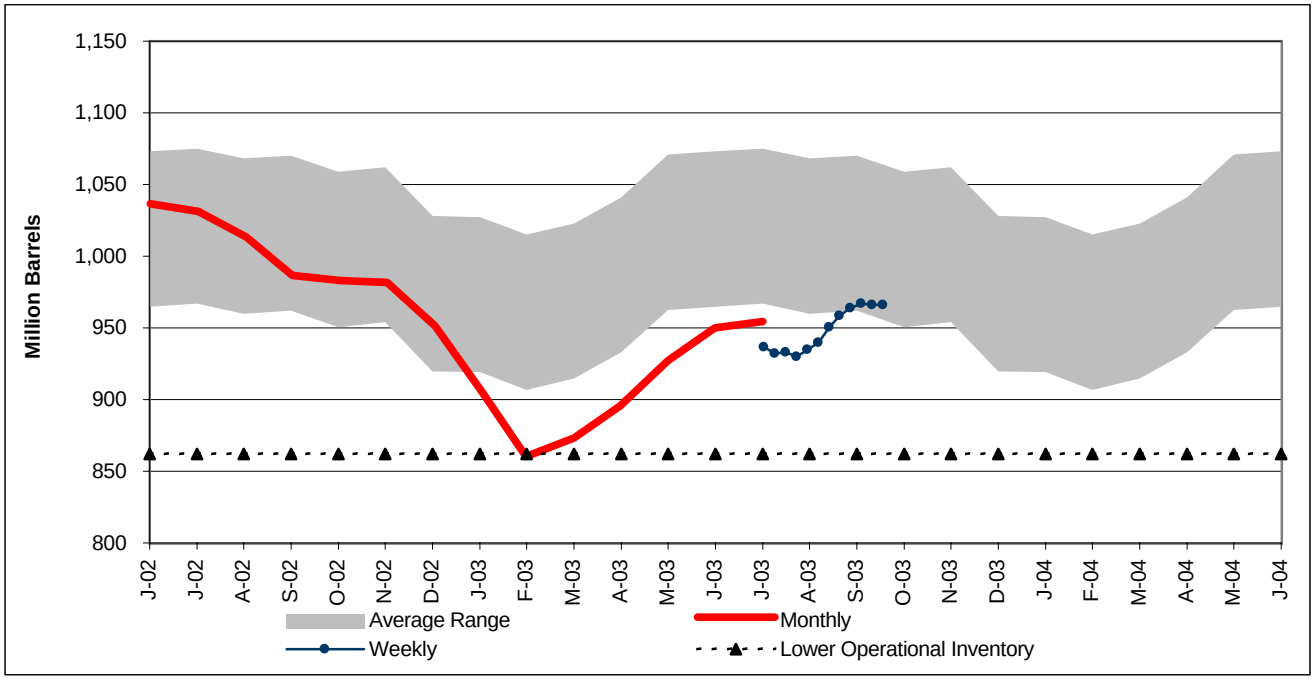


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 2002 to Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total stocks is 862.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2002 to Present

(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil[2]	320.3	327.4	333.5	324.6	327.0	317.6	304.3	296.2	270.6	291.5	288.1	277.6
Total Motor Gasoline	222.0	217.8	213.4	216.4	218.1	216.6	214.5	204.0	206.5	193.5	205.9	209.1
Reformulated	45.6	45.1	43.2	45.7	45.9	44.9	43.5	40.2	40.6	35.6	36.3	42.2
Oxygenated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Conventional	123.6	120.0	116.3	120.8	122.1	122.3	121.0	116.7	116.3	112.0	121.2	119.1
Blending Components	52.3	52.3	53.6	49.4	49.8	49.0	49.7	46.6	49.1	45.3	47.9	47.2
Jet Fuel	41.2	40.8	41.8	40.4	41.0	39.1	38.4	39.4	40.6	41.7	42.7	39.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	136.9	130.0	123.1	122.4	127.0	133.1	133.8	130.6	126.9	121.4	124.4	134.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	80.0	77.9	74.2	74.3	77.0	79.3	76.9	71.0	68.3	65.5	71.5	80.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	56.9	52.1	48.9	48.1	50.0	53.8	56.9	59.6	58.5	55.9	52.9	53.4
Residual Fuel Oil	41.4	39.0	34.3	34.6	33.9	32.7	33.5	31.9	33.0	33.6	35.6	31.3
Unfinished Oils	91.1	90.2	93.7	95.0	91.2	87.8	87.2	85.3	85.0	90.5	88.2	75.8
Other Oils[4]	183.1	171.3	171.5	188.3	201.5	212.8	220.5	226.7	224.3	211.2	197.7	181.7
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,036.0	1,016.5	1,011.3	1,021.7	1,039.7	1,039.7	1,032.3	1,014.1	986.8	983.4	982.6	948.8
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	554.6	560.0	561.5	566.7	571.3	576.5	578.5	582.3	587.2	589.6	595.9	599.1
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,590.6	1,576.4	1,572.8	1,588.4	1,610.9	1,616.1	1,610.8	1,596.3	1,574.1	1,573.0	1,578.5	1,547.9
2003												
Crude Oil[2]	273.0	270.4	280.5	290.2	283.6	283.2	283.2					
Total Motor Gasoline	211.6	203.2	199.9	207.5	208.3	206.0	200.5					
Reformulated	37.7	35.3	32.7	35.5	36.2	37.6	32.7					
Oxygenated	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4					
Conventional	120.3	116.6	112.1	116.3	119.7	115.6	116.5					
Blending Components	53.2	51.2	54.9	55.6	52.2	52.6	50.9					
Jet Fuel	40.6	38.5	36.8	36.6	40.2	38.4	37.8					
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	112.2	97.2	98.5	97.1	106.1	111.8	117.7					
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.4	60.5	63.5	65.9	71.9	74.0	74.8					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	43.8	36.7	35.0	31.2	34.2	37.8	42.9					
Residual Fuel Oil	31.3	30.8	32.3	31.1	36.2	35.6	31.6					
Unfinished Oils	80.3	83.5	84.5	85.4	84.5	88.1	86.0					
Other Oils[4]	155.9	136.6	140.9	147.8	168.3	186.9	197.6					
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	904.8	860.3	873.4	895.6	927.2	949.9	954.5					
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	599.2	599.2	599.2	599.6	603.1	608.5	612.4					
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,504.1	1,459.5	1,472.6	1,495.2	1,530.3	1,558.4	1,566.9					

2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Crude Oil[2]	280.2	280.4	278.8	278.6	280.4	276.2	279.3	280.8	280.8	286.2	290.0	288.2
Total Motor Gasoline	201.8	198.1	196.9	191.2	191.9	192.6	195.3	196.8	199.2	198.0	194.6	196.0
Reformulated	33.5	35.1	33.4	32.3	30.9	31.9	32.5	31.4	32.5	31.5	33.2	33.7
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Conventional	115.6	111.2	113.1	109.8	111.6	112.0	111.9	112.9	115.2	114.3	109.9	111.1
Blending Components	52.4	51.6	50.0	48.7	49.0	48.3	50.6	52.2	51.2	51.9	51.0	50.6
Jet Fuel	38.3	37.6	38.5	38.2	38.2	40.1	40.3	41.8	41.5	40.4	40.3	39.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	119.1	119.9	121.1	121.8	124.7	128.4	131.3	131.2	131.3	131.5	129.8	132.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	75.5	75.3	74.4	74.9	76.4	78.6	79.3	77.9	76.7	77.3	75.9	76.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	43.5	44.6	46.8	46.9	48.4	49.8	52.0	53.3	54.6	54.2	54.0	55.6
Residual Fuel Oil	33.7	33.8	34.2	32.2	30.7	32.9	32.2	32.4	33.3	32.4	33.1	32.7
Unfinished Oils	85.8	83.3	83.4	86.8	85.2	83.5	83.5	84.8	83.5	82.5	82.6	83.5
Other Oils[4]	177.9	178.9	179.9	180.8	183.9	185.9	188.4	190.8	194.3	196.1	195.6	193.6
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	936.7	932.1	932.8	929.7	935.0	939.6	950.4	958.7	963.8	967.0	966.1	966.0
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	612.4	612.6	612.7	615.9	617.0	618.5	620.2	621.4	622.0	623.8	625.7	627.1
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,549.1	1,544.6	1,545.5	1,545.6	1,551.9	1,558.0	1,570.6	1,580.1	1,585.8	1,590.8	1,591.7	1,593.1

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

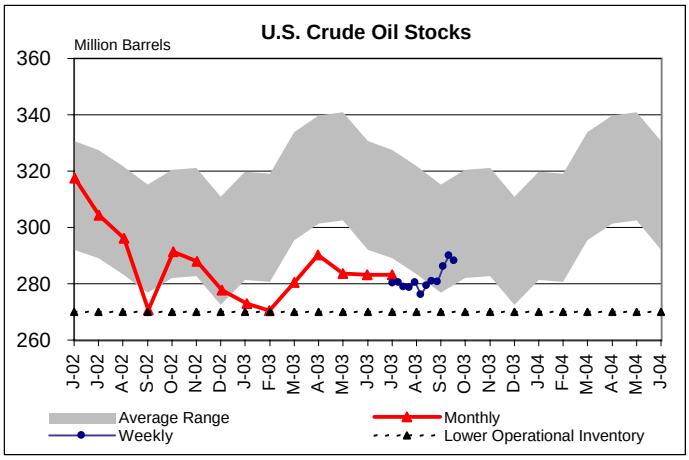
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

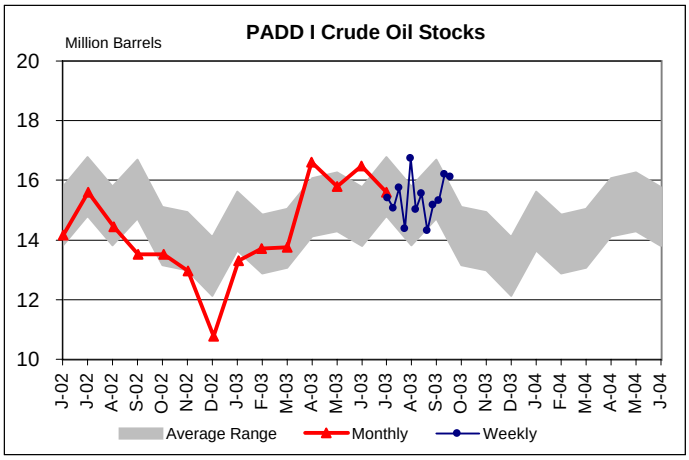
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

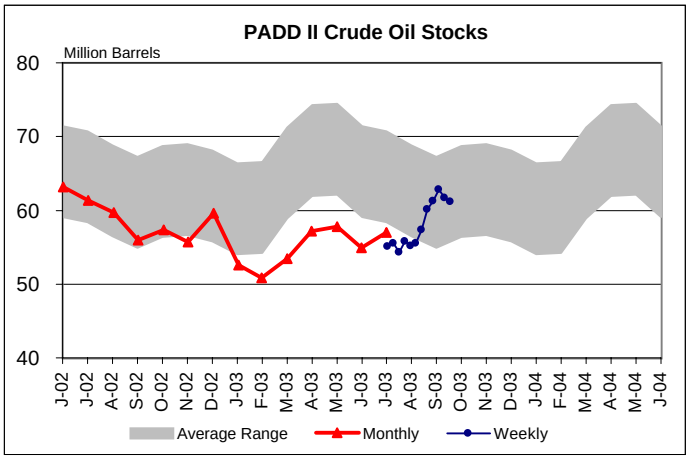
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

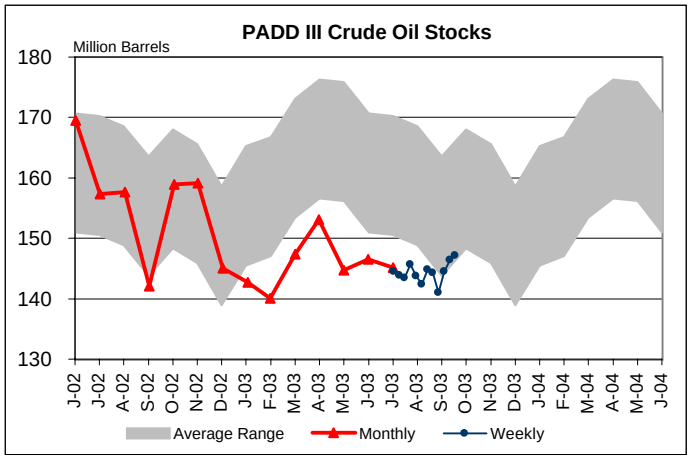
Source: See page 30.

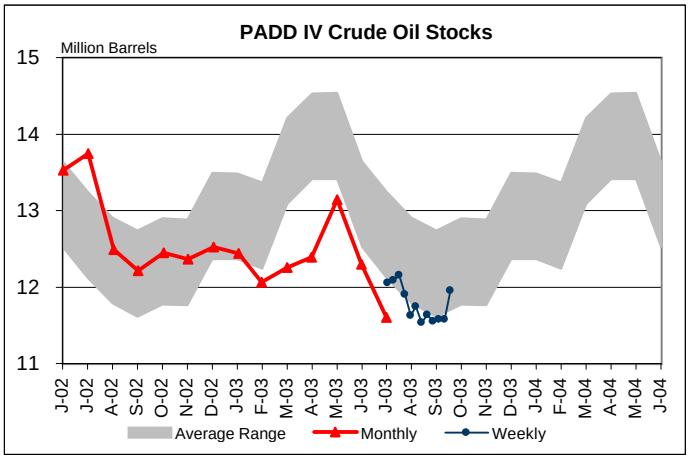
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, June 2002 to Present

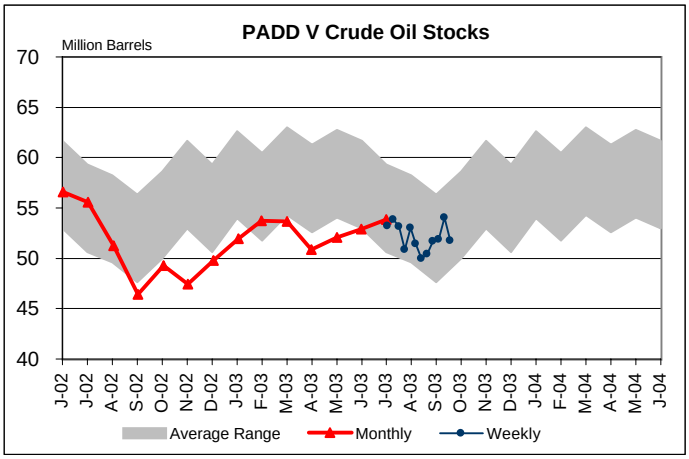












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2002 to Present

(Million Barrels)

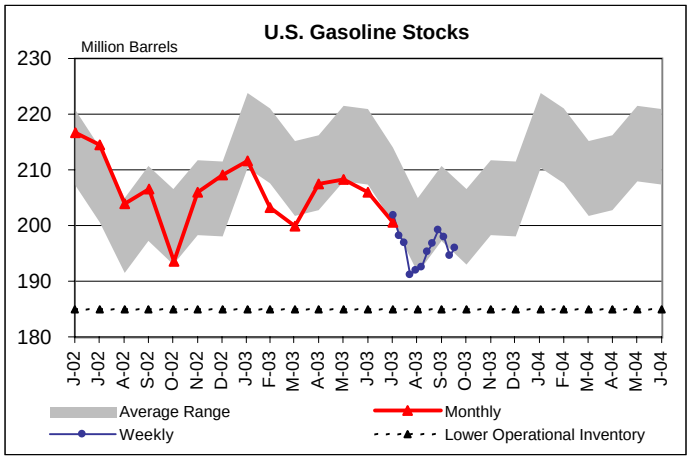
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total Motor Gasoline	222.0	217.8	213.4	216.4	218.1	216.6	214.5	204.0	206.5	193.5	205.9	209.1
East Coast (PADD I)	62.2	58.4	60.1	61.8	64.6	64.0	59.1	55.9	55.0	48.9	52.3	56.5
New England (PADD IA)	5.4	5.4	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	33.4	32.3	33.4	33.7	35.2	33.7	31.1	30.5	29.0	24.5	26.1	29.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.4	20.7	22.1	22.8	24.2	24.8	23.1	20.9	20.9	20.9	22.4	22.6
Midwest (PADD II)	55.3	54.8	52.6	52.5	52.0	52.5	54.1	49.4	51.5	48.5	51.8	49.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.3	66.2	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.2	64.4	61.5	61.9	61.8	64.3	63.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.3
West Coast (PADD V)	32.0	30.3	30.3	32.2	30.9	29.3	30.5	30.9	31.4	27.8	30.6	32.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	169.7	165.5	159.8	167.0	168.3	167.6	164.8	157.3	157.4	148.2	158.0	161.9
Reformulated	45.6	45.1	43.2	45.7	45.9	44.9	43.5	40.2	40.6	35.6	36.3	42.2
Oxygenated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Conventional	123.6	120.0	116.3	120.8	122.1	122.3	121.0	116.7	116.3	112.0	121.2	119.1
Blending Components	52.3	52.3	53.6	49.4	49.8	49.0	49.7	46.6	49.1	45.3	47.9	47.2
2003												
Total Motor Gasoline	211.6	203.2	199.9	207.5	208.3	206.0	200.5					
East Coast (PADD I)	59.9	55.5	52.9	57.9	59.0	59.4	56.6					
New England (PADD IA)	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	30.8	28.0	26.9	30.1	29.9	31.3	28.9					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	24.6	23.7	21.9	23.4	25.0	23.7	23.6					
Midwest (PADD II)	50.5	49.1	48.4	47.5	49.6	52.0	51.9					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	61.0	61.9	60.6	61.3	62.2	60.4	59.5					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.0	5.3	5.2					
West Coast (PADD V)	32.3	28.6	30.4	33.9	31.4	29.0	27.2					
Finished Motor Gasoline	158.4	152.1	145.0	151.9	156.1	153.4	149.6					
Reformulated	37.7	35.3	32.7	35.5	36.2	37.6	32.7					
Oxygenated	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4					
Conventional	120.3	116.6	112.1	116.3	119.7	115.6	116.5					
Blending Components	53.2	51.2	54.9	55.6	52.2	52.6	50.9					

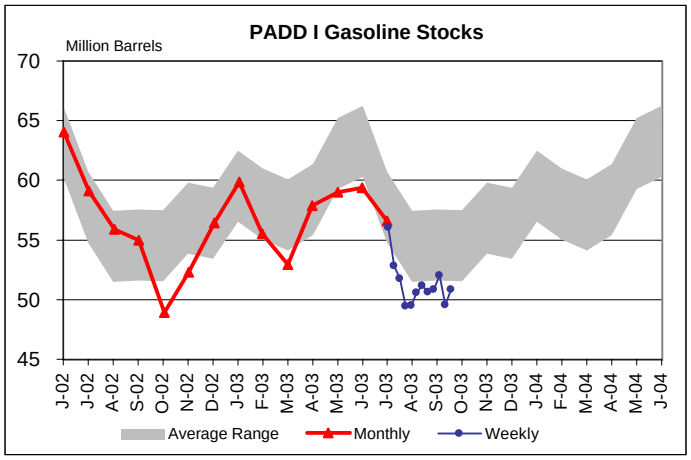
2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Total Motor Gasoline	201.8	198.1	196.9	191.2	191.9	192.6	195.3	196.8	199.2	198.0	194.6	196.0
East Coast (PADD I)	56.0	52.8	51.7	49.5	49.5	50.6	51.2	50.6	50.8	52.0	49.6	50.9
New England (PADD IA)	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	28.6	26.4	25.5	22.8	22.0	23.4	24.9	24.5	24.0	24.6	23.5	24.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.1	22.8	22.6	23.1	23.8	23.7	22.4	22.1	23.0	23.6	22.0	22.1
Midwest (PADD II)	52.0	50.0	51.0	50.3	49.6	50.9	50.3	51.0	51.5	49.3	48.0	48.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60.0	61.4	61.3	59.1	59.8	57.8	59.2	59.8	61.6	61.2	61.4	63.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3
West Coast (PADD V)	28.7	28.7	27.6	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.7	29.5	28.9	29.3	29.0	27.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	149.4	146.6	146.8	142.5	142.9	144.3	144.8	144.7	148.0	146.1	143.6	145.4
Reformulated	33.5	35.1	33.4	32.3	30.9	31.9	32.5	31.4	32.5	31.5	33.2	33.7
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Conventional	115.6	111.2	113.1	109.8	111.6	112.0	111.9	112.9	115.2	114.3	109.9	111.1
Blending Components	52.4	51.6	50.0	48.7	49.0	48.3	50.6	52.2	51.2	51.9	51.0	50.6

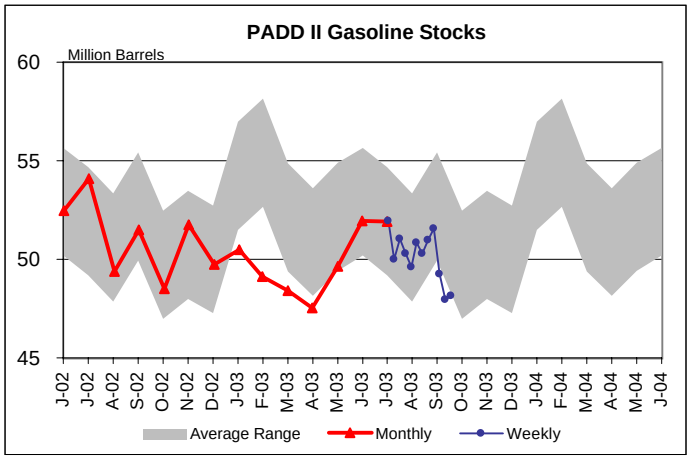
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

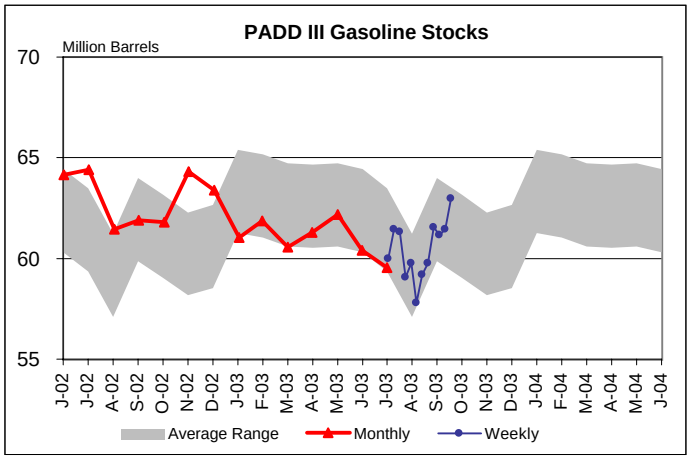
Source: See page 30.

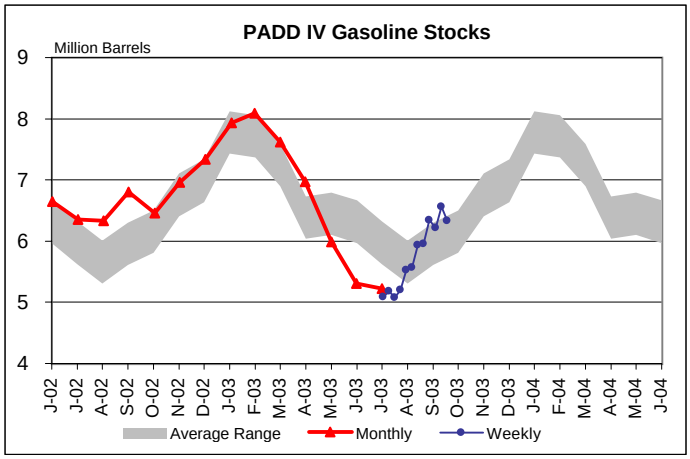
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, June 2002 to Present

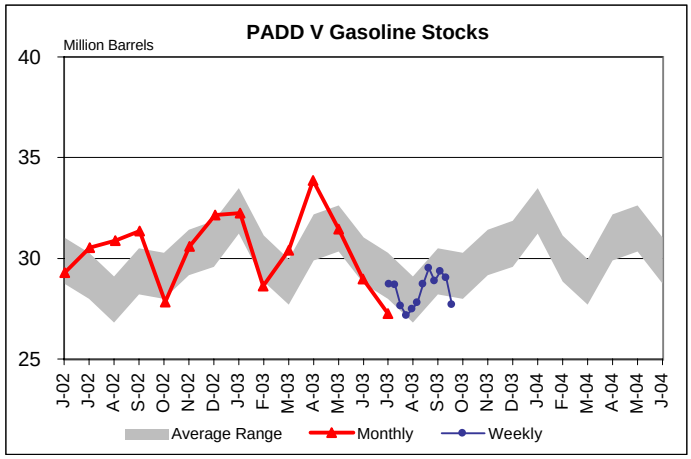












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2002 to Present

(Million Barrels)

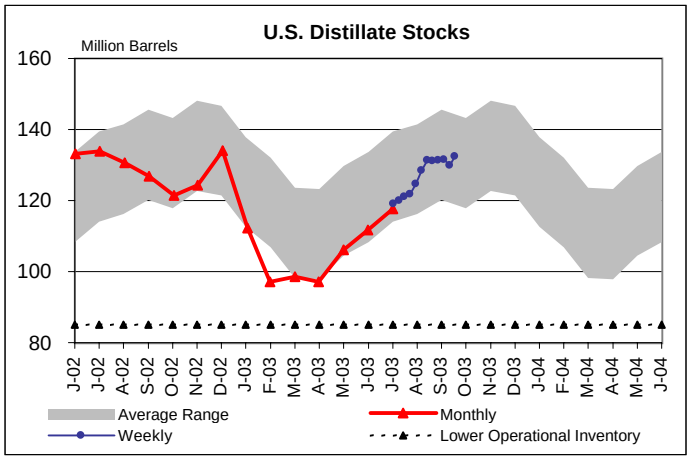
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total U.S.	136.9	130.0	123.1	122.4	127.0	133.1	133.8	130.6	126.9	121.4	124.4	134.1
0.05% Sulfur and Under	80.0	77.9	74.2	74.3	77.0	79.3	76.9	71.0	68.3	65.5	71.5	80.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	56.9	52.1	48.9	48.1	50.0	53.8	56.9	59.6	58.5	55.9	52.9	53.4
East Coast (PADD I)	55.1	49.9	45.2	43.2	46.9	54.5	57.1	58.1	55.8	53.3	53.0	54.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	20.9	18.7	15.9	14.9	18.0	22.1	20.8	19.6	17.7	16.4	19.0	21.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	34.2	31.2	29.3	28.4	28.8	32.3	36.2	38.5	38.1	36.9	34.0	33.5
New England (PADD IA)	9.9	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.6	9.8	10.2	9.6	8.2	8.3	8.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	32.4	28.4	25.5	24.4	26.4	30.6	33.3	34.8	34.1	33.5	31.7	31.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.7	15.3	13.9	13.1	12.1	11.6	13.1	14.9
Midwest (PADD II)	33.9	35.0	32.9	32.4	31.1	31.6	29.9	30.0	29.9	25.9	26.5	31.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	26.0	27.0	25.1	24.6	23.3	23.0	22.5	21.6	20.8	18.5	19.5	24.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.6	7.5	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.0	7.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.5	31.1	30.5	32.1	33.5	32.9	32.4	28.9	27.1	27.9	30.4	31.9
0.05% Sulfur and Under	20.9	20.7	21.3	23.1	22.8	22.6	21.7	18.7	18.4	19.0	21.2	22.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	11.7	10.3	9.2	9.0	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.8
0.05% Sulfur and Under	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	12.1	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.2	10.9	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	10.9	12.3
0.05% Sulfur and Under	9.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	8.8	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5
2003												
Total U.S.	112.2	97.2	98.5	97.1	106.1	111.8	117.7					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	68.4	60.5	63.5	65.9	71.9	74.0	74.8					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	43.8	36.7	35.0	31.2	34.2	37.8	42.9					
East Coast (PADD I)	39.3	29.0	30.2	28.4	33.1	39.0	43.5					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	15.6	12.3	13.9	15.2	17.5	18.6	20.2					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	23.7	16.7	16.3	13.2	15.6	20.4	23.3					
New England (PADD IA)	5.8	3.7	4.5	3.2	4.4	7.1	7.8					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	22.4	15.1	15.6	13.2	15.8	20.0	23.2					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.1	10.1	10.0	12.1	12.9	11.9	12.6					
Midwest (PADD II)	29.7	26.6	27.0	28.0	29.6	31.7	30.3					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	23.0	19.7	19.6	20.6	21.5	23.9	23.0					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.3					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.2	28.5	27.0	26.1	29.3	27.3	30.7					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.6	21.5	20.4	21.3					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.6	10.5	8.7	7.5	7.8	6.9	9.4					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.4					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5					
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.2	10.6	10.3					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	9.1	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.4	7.8					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.4					

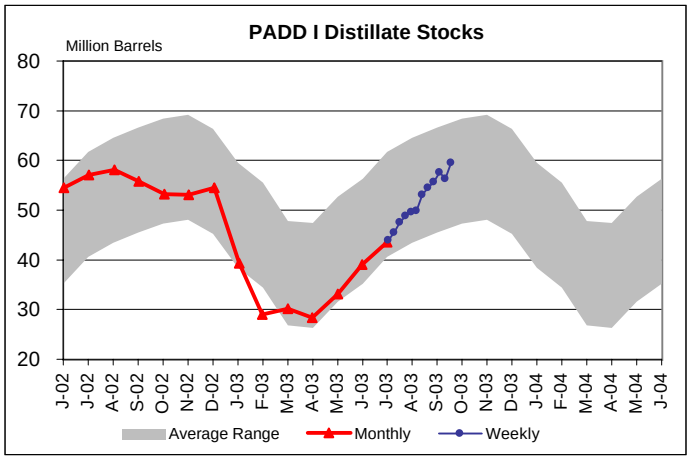
2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Total U.S.	119.1	119.9	121.1	121.8	124.7	128.4	131.3	131.2	131.3	131.5	129.8	132.4
0.05% Sulfur and Under	75.5	75.3	74.4	74.9	76.4	78.6	79.3	77.9	76.7	77.3	75.9	76.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	43.5	44.6	46.8	46.9	48.4	49.8	52.0	53.3	54.6	54.2	54.0	55.6
East Coast (PADD I)	43.9	45.6	47.6	48.8	49.6	49.8	53.0	54.5	55.7	57.6	56.3	59.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	20.0	20.5	19.4	20.9	20.3	20.3	21.0	20.3	20.2	21.4	21.2	22.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	23.9	25.0	28.2	27.9	29.3	29.6	32.0	34.2	35.6	36.1	35.2	37.0
New England (PADD IA)	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	23.1	24.5	26.4	27.3	28.6	29.9	31.2	32.5	33.2	33.8	33.4	34.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.5	13.3	12.9	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.6	14.0	16.0
Midwest (PADD II)	30.6	29.8	28.6	28.5	30.0	31.1	30.9	31.2	28.8	27.8	28.3	26.8
0.05% Sulfur and Under	23.1	22.3	21.5	21.3	22.8	23.3	23.0	23.7	21.8	20.9	21.3	19.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30.2	30.9	31.5	31.0	30.5	32.3	31.6	30.1	31.3	31.4	30.7	31.8
0.05% Sulfur and Under	21.2	21.6	22.6	21.7	21.7	22.9	22.6	21.5	22.3	22.9	21.7	23.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.1	8.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
0.05% Sulfur and Under	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.9	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.4
0.05% Sulfur and Under	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5

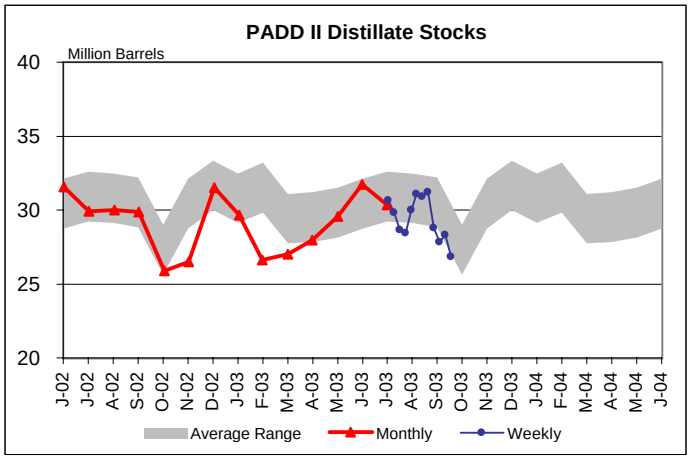
Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

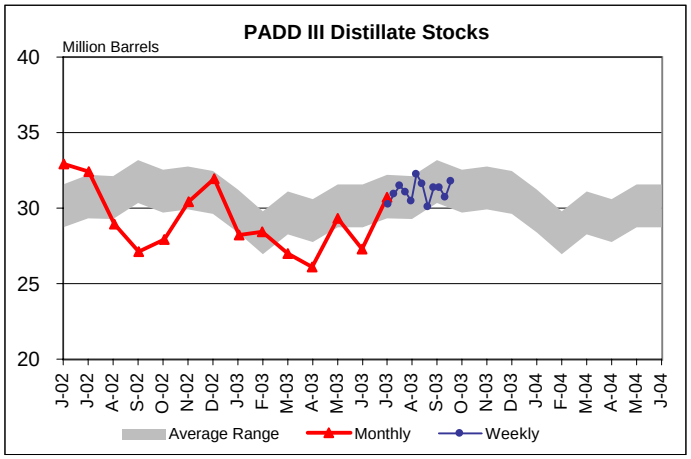
Source: See page 30.

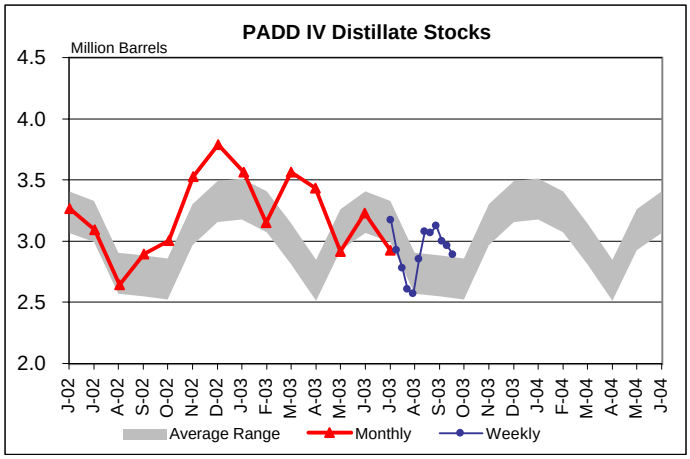
Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, June 2002 to Present

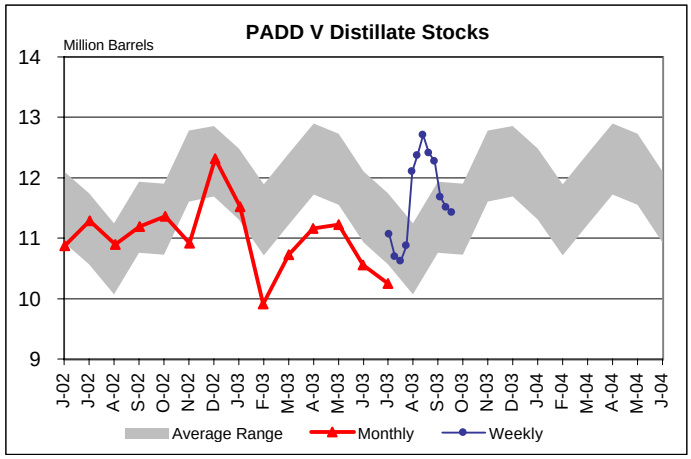












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel stocks is 85.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

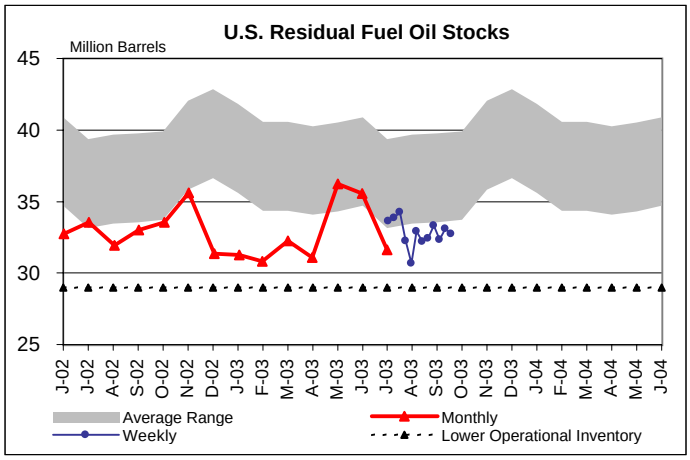
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2002 to Present
(Million Barrels)

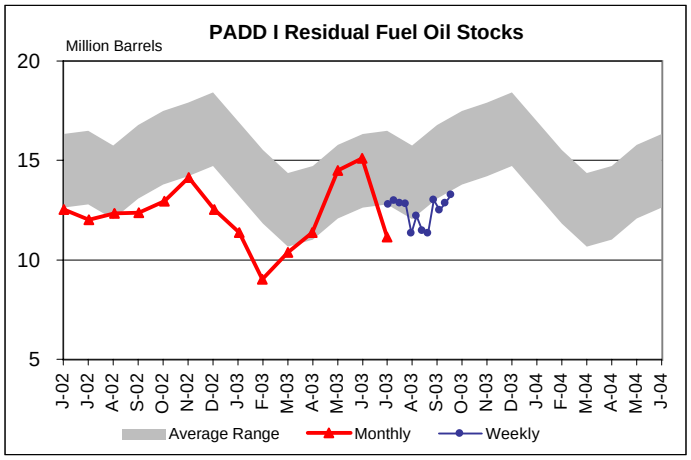
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total U.S.	41.4	39.0	34.3	34.6	33.9	32.7	33.5	31.9	33.0	33.6	35.6	31.3
East Coast (PADD I)	15.7	14.2	10.9	12.2	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.4	13.0	14.1	12.5
New England (PADD IA)	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	11.7	9.7	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.6	9.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.5	15.7	15.2	14.1	13.1	12.9	13.2	12.6	13.3	13.8	13.9	11.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.5
2003												
Total U.S.	31.3	30.8	32.3	31.1	36.2	35.6	31.6					
East Coast (PADD I)	11.4	9.0	10.4	11.4	14.5	15.1	11.2					
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.5	6.2	7.4	8.7	10.9	11.3	8.1					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.3					
Midwest (PADD II)	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.0	14.2	13.9	12.0	14.4	13.6	13.6					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3					
West Coast (PADD V)	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1					

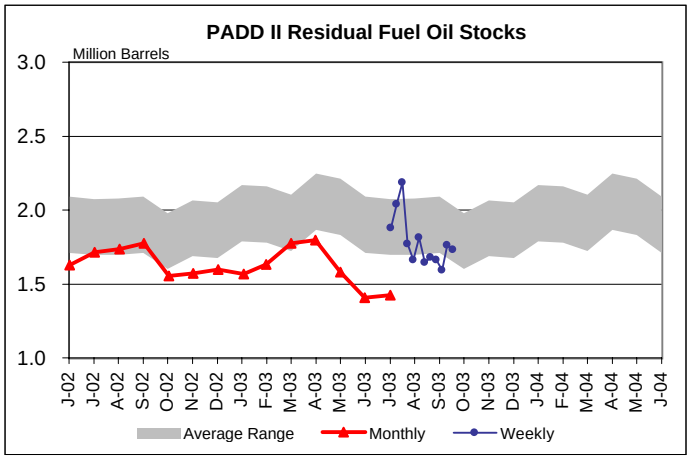
2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Total U.S.	33.7	33.8	34.2	32.2	30.7	32.9	32.2	32.4	33.3	32.4	33.1	32.7
East Coast (PADD I)	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	11.4	12.2	11.5	11.3	13.0	12.5	12.8	13.3
New England (PADD IA)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.3	8.2	7.9	7.7	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5
Midwest (PADD II)	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.7	12.9	13.6	12.0	11.9	13.3	13.0	13.7	13.3	12.9	13.1	12.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0

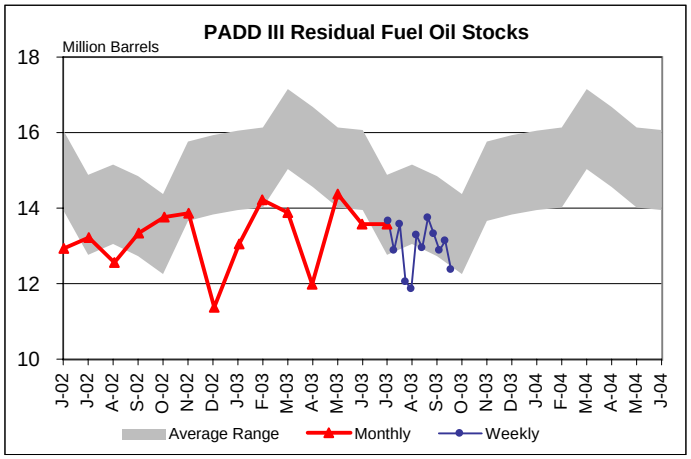
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 30.

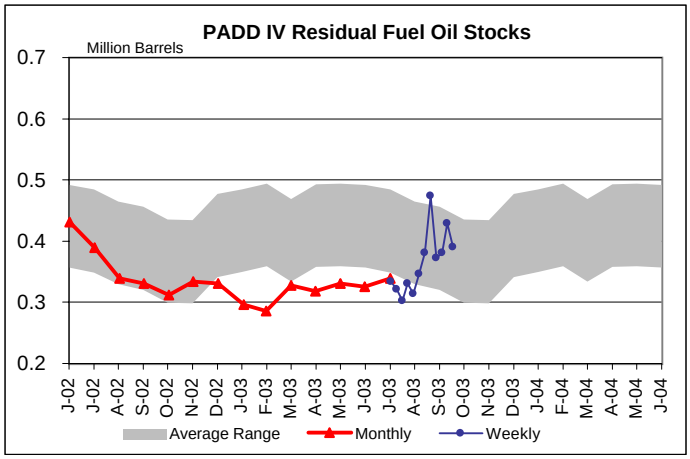
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, June 2002 to Present

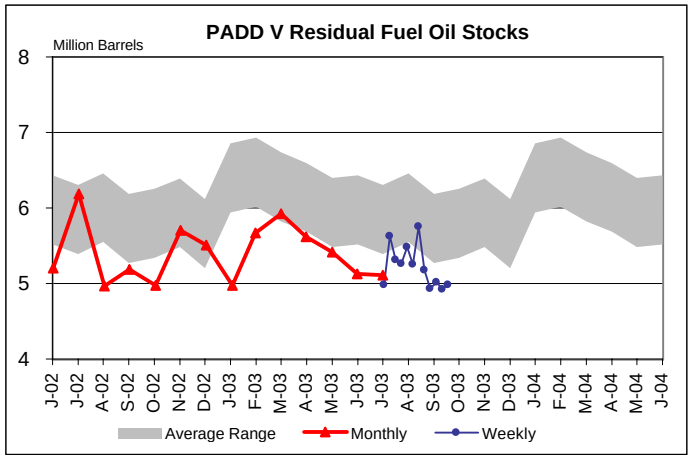












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel stocks is 29.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 7. Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, January 2002 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Net Production[1] U.S.	1082	1114	1111	1135	1159	1133	1137	1142	1091	1080	1143	1127
East Coast (PADD I)	62	65	63	61	62	59	58	52	52	61	60	61
New England (PADD IA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	51	53	52	52	52	48	47	41	41	50	48	49
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	12	11
Midwest (PADD II)	212	216	209	223	223	221	216	218	211	212	218	207
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	674	698	702	710	733	720	730	737	692	667	725	714
Imports U.S.	201	179	147	157	87	101	120	116	131	144	170	193
East Coast (PADD I)	47	47	30	35	5	18	17	5	31	8	27	42
New England (PADD IA)	13	14	21	15	3	3	16	3	11	3	16	16
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	25	14	5	3	3	2	2	2	7	5	6	10
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	9	19	4	18	0	13	0	0	13	0	5	16
Midwest (PADD II)	134	117	106	117	79	73	98	105	94	129	134	142
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	4	2	0	0	0
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
U.S.	53.5	42.6	39.3	45.9	50.8	58.3	64.2	68.2	70.6	65.1	61.8	52.6
East Coast (PADD I)	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.5	4.7
New England (PADD IA)	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	21.5	17.6	13.8	16.4	18.4	20.4	21.8	24.2	25.4	23.2	22.2	19.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	24.6	18.6	19.4	23.2	25.8	30.4	33.8	34.8	35.2	32.4	30.6	26.0
2003												
Net Production[1] U.S.	1063	1068	1061	1080	1063	1046	1054					
East Coast (PADD I)	56	53	54	60	61	62	57					
New England (PADD IA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	47	43	43	50	50	53	51					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	9	11	11	10	10	10	7					
Midwest (PADD II)	206	203	188	206	208	205	206					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	662	681	685	675	657	643	654					
Imports U.S.	161	176	124	94	119	179	200					
East Coast (PADD I)	18	57	39	25	30	9	7					
New England (PADD IA)	6	33	16	15	14	1	3					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12	12	7	4	3	2	4					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0	12	16	5	13	6	0					
Midwest (PADD II)	134	112	74	48	42	51	40					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	3	19	46	119	151					
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
U.S.	33.9	22.1	21.6	23.7	33.9	46.0	55.5					
East Coast (PADD I)	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.5					
New England (PADD IA)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.3					
Midwest (PADD II)	13.2	7.6	6.5	6.4	9.6	13.6	16.9					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.9	11.6	12.0	13.1	19.2	26.6	32.0					

2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Net Production[1]												
East Coast (PADD I)	60	61	55	51	53	64	67	66	65	67	70	58
New England (PADD IA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	60	61	55	50	52	62	64	60	59	61	64	52
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	6	7	7	6
Midwest (PADD II)	213	206	205	195	191	224	206	194	190	200	182	199
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	774	697	669	655	694	670	679	698	661	675	645	655
Imports												
East Coast (PADD I)	3	3	3	3	3	32	4	4	4	5	83	42
New England (PADD IA)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	78	22
Midwest (PADD II)	38	28	78	49	61	45	86	92	82	79	73	60
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	94	96	95	37	0	41	79	56	78	113	0	15
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
U.S.	56.2	58.5	60.6	61.6	62.7	63.7	64.8	65.4	65.0	64.5	65.8	66.3
East Coast (PADD I)	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6
New England (PADD IA)	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	17.1	17.9	18.7	19.1	19.9	21.0	21.2	21.8	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	31.7	33.2	34.3	34.9	35.4	35.1	36.4	36.3	35.7	35.3	36.2	36.2
Propylene (Nonfuel use)[2]												
PADD I, II, and III	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1

[1] Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

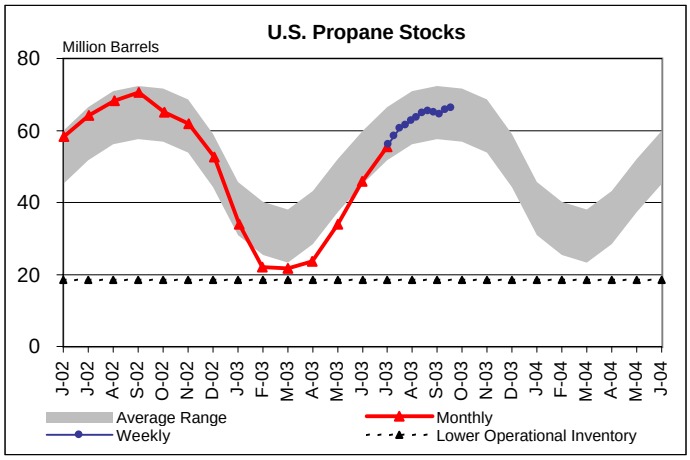
[2] Collection of weekly Propylene (Nonfuel use) inventory data began with week ending January 10, 2003.

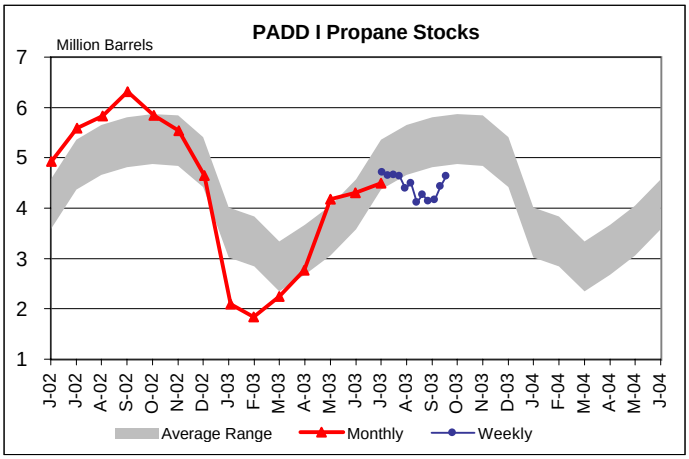
NA=Not Available.

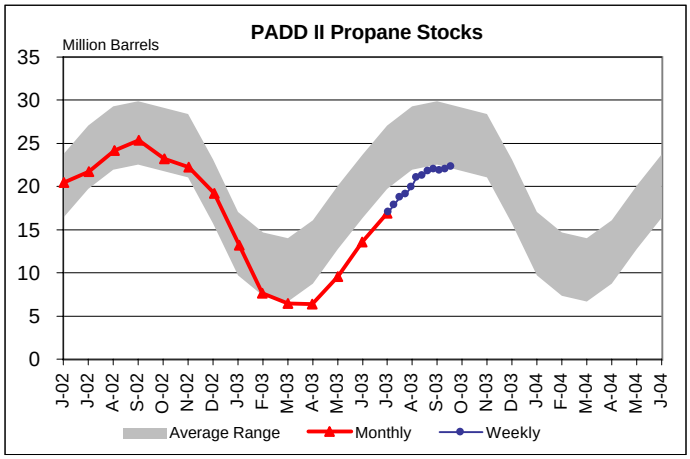
Notes: • This table presents weekly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADDs 1, 2, and 3. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Propylene (Nonfuel use) data collected from bulk terminal facilities in PADDs 1, 2, and 3.

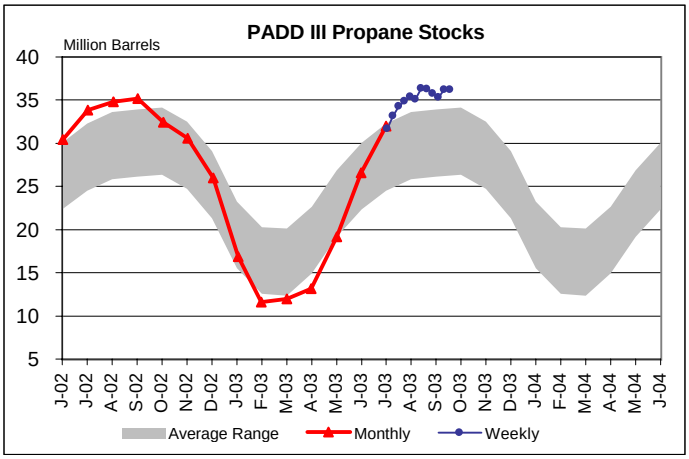
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, June 2002 to Present









Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002 to Present

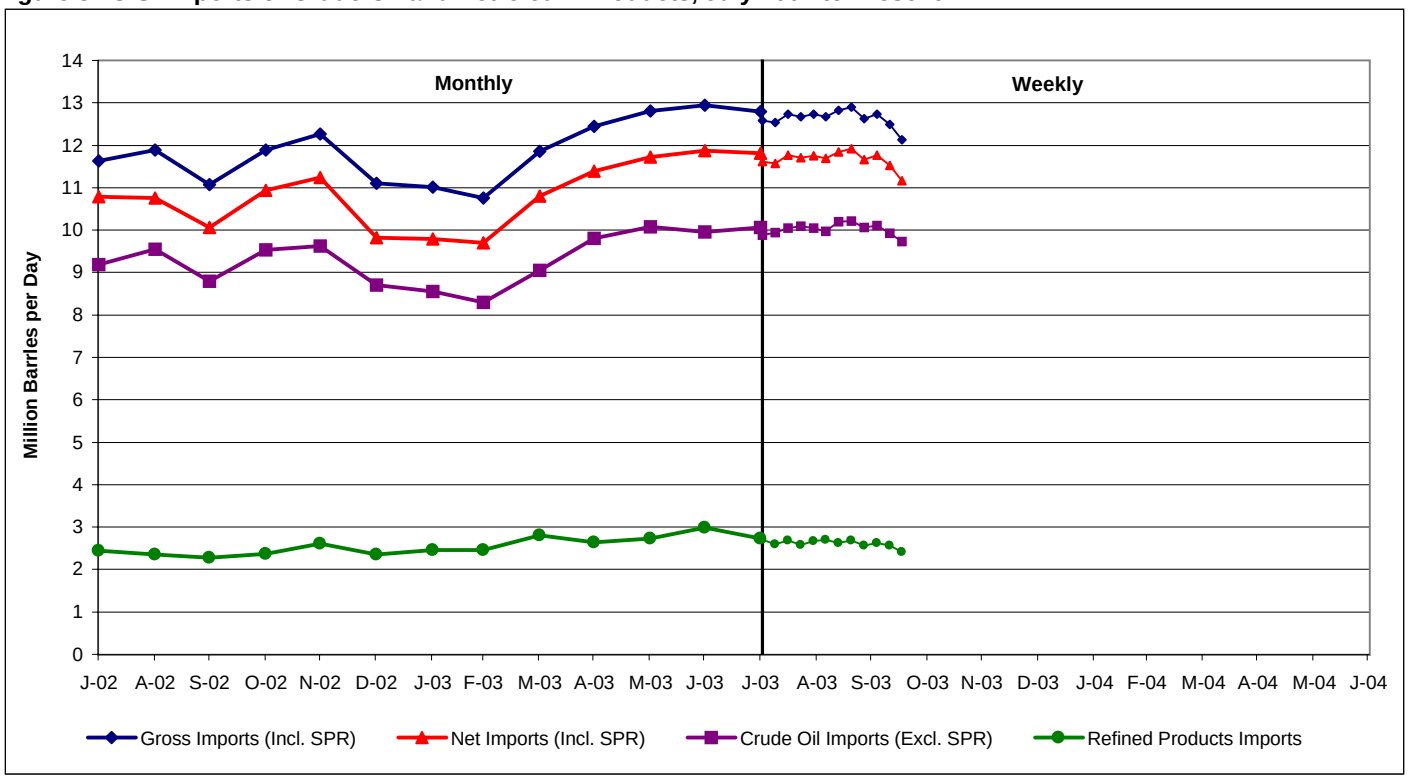


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2002 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8,675	8,694	8,799	9,301	9,307	9,307	9,184	9,544	8,797	9,532	9,620	8,707
SPR	33	59	0	0	16	17	0	0	0	0	34	34
Refined Products	2,380	2,151	2,399	2,464	2,446	2,429	2,440	2,346	2,278	2,361	2,613	2,359
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,088	10,904	11,198	11,765	11,769	11,753	11,624	11,890	11,075	11,893	12,268	11,100
Total Exports[1]	861	1,175	853	890	910	880	839	1,138	1,015	962	1,026	1,272
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	10,228	9,729	10,345	10,876	10,859	10,873	10,785	10,752	10,059	10,931	11,242	9,828
2003												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8,547	8,303	9,055	9,807	10,078	9,951	10,059					
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Refined Products	2,461	2,460	2,802	2,639	2,736	2,990	2,729					
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,008	10,764	11,857	12,446	12,814	12,941	12,788					
Total Exports[1]	1,212	1,067	1,051	1,053	1,097	1,065	976					
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	9,796	9,697	10,806	11,394	11,717	11,875	11,812					

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,888	9,947	10,054	10,095	10,053	9,972	10,195	10,208	10,055	10,106	9,921	9,724
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	2,697	2,590	2,686	2,583	2,676	2,705	2,621	2,688	2,566	2,624	2,568	2,407
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,585	12,538	12,740	12,678	12,729	12,677	12,816	12,896	12,621	12,730	12,489	12,132
Total Exports[1]	967	969	971	974	977	978	976	974	963	963	967	970
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,618	11,569	11,769	11,704	11,751	11,699	11,840	11,923	11,658	11,767	11,523	11,162

[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 30.

Figure 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products, July 2002 to Present

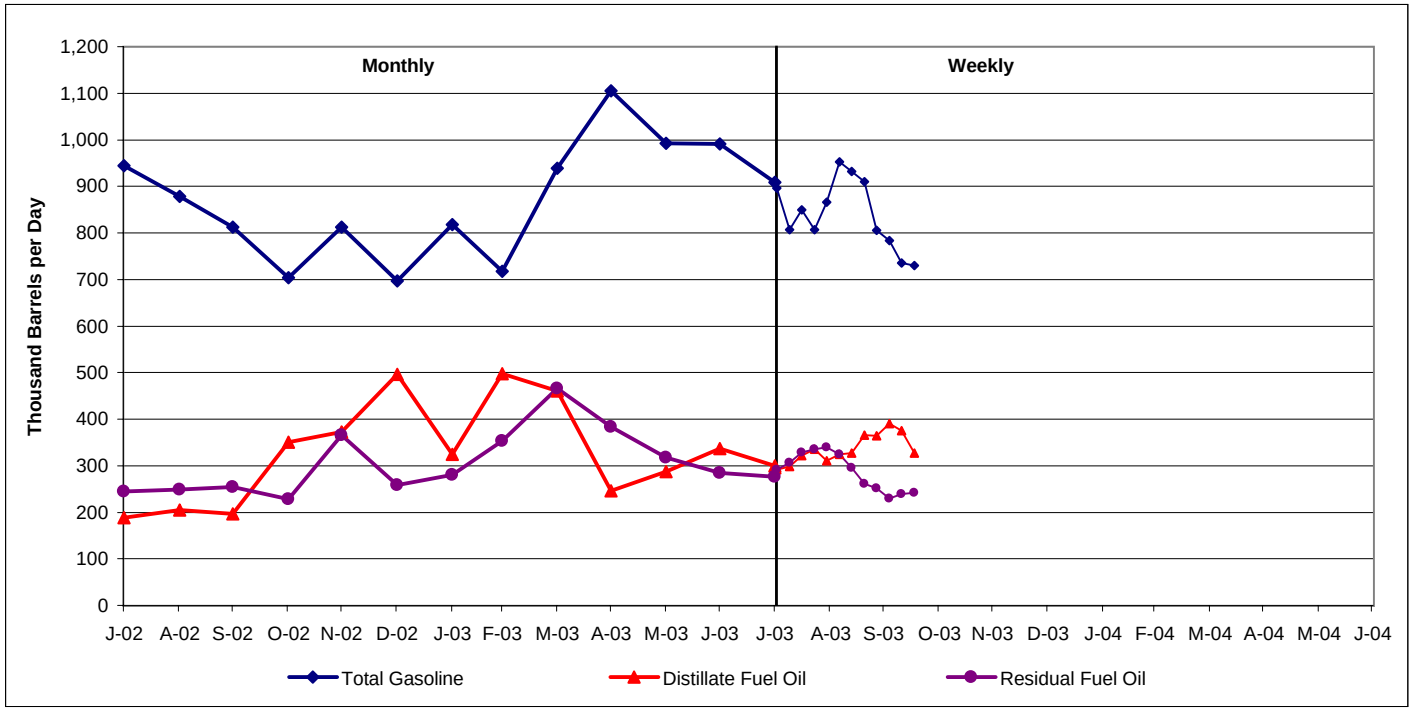


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2002 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Total Motor Gasoline	712	708	798	841	899	904	944	878	813	704	813	697
Reformulated	222	212	188	225	176	290	257	247	224	198	284	275
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	207	230	316	287	304	295	269	292	256	266	264	195
Blending Components	284	266	294	329	419	318	418	340	333	239	265	227
Jet Fuel	99	107	109	137	79	81	92	112	111	171	117	75
Distillate Fuel Oil	298	248	234	219	193	204	188	205	196	350	373	496
0.05% Sulfur and Under	97	94	71	83	96	107	88	91	101	155	162	135
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	201	154	163	137	97	97	100	113	96	195	211	361
Residual Fuel Oil	233	136	225	296	235	256	245	249	254	228	366	259
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,037	952	1,033	971	1,039	985	970	902	903	908	944	832
2003												
Total Motor Gasoline	818	718	939	1,105	992	991	908					
Reformulated	209	169	236	241	241	253	255					
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Conventional	265	256	305	438	322	237	269					
Blending Components	344	293	398	426	429	501	384					
Jet Fuel	94	109	107	106	121	117	124					
Distillate Fuel Oil	324	498	460	246	287	337	299					
0.05% Sulfur and Under	68	92	128	106	152	146	194					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	257	406	332	140	135	191	105					
Residual Fuel Oil	280	353	466	383	318	284	276					
Other Petroleum Products[1]	945	782	829	799	1,017	1,260	1,122					

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Total Motor Gasoline	896	807	849	807	866	952	932	910	806	784	736	730
Reformulated	240	241	229	203	221	262	263	274	271	275	238	242
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	291	265	310	298	329	332	309	290	252	257	230	233
Blending Components	365	301	311	306	316	358	360	346	283	252	267	255
Jet Fuel	172	184	169	140	139	115	116	137	110	107	151	126
Distillate Fuel Oil	291	298	322	335	311	325	327	365	364	391	375	327
0.05% Sulfur and Under	176	168	174	177	172	169	161	185	160	185	174	132
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	116	130	149	158	139	156	166	180	204	206	201	196
Residual Fuel Oil	291	306	329	336	340	324	296	261	252	229	239	242
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,048	997	1,017	966	1,021	989	950	1,016	1,034	1,114	1,069	983

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

Source: See page 30.

Figure 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 2002 to Present

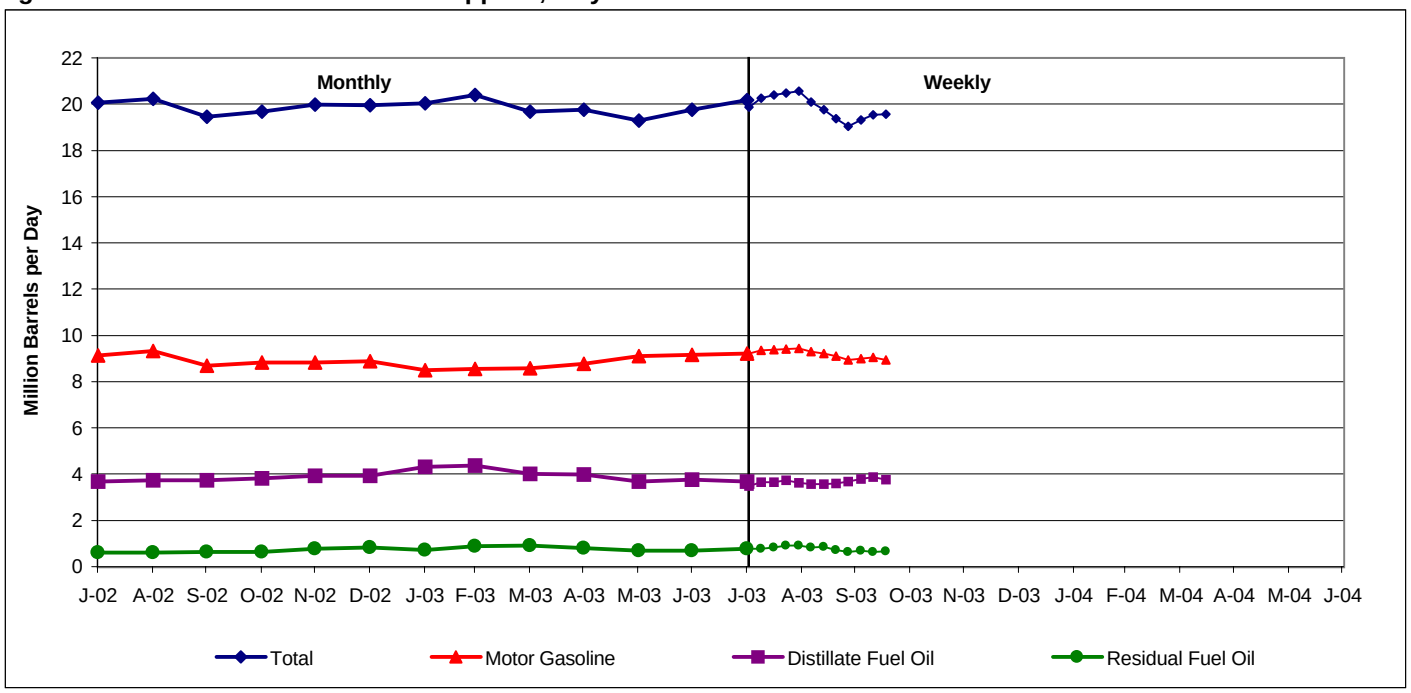


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2002 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,227	8,607	8,655	8,766	9,078	9,140	9,143	9,313	8,687	8,814	8,829	8,893
Jet Fuel	1,587	1,532	1,581	1,658	1,527	1,647	1,680	1,610	1,601	1,614	1,616	1,706
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,940	3,714	3,750	3,821	3,679	3,587	3,683	3,728	3,730	3,808	3,929	3,934
Residual Fuel Oil	710	662	821	730	680	669	614	612	625	650	786	832
Other Oils	4,989	4,928	4,869	4,577	4,763	4,831	4,956	4,959	4,819	4,793	4,832	4,578
Total	19,454	19,444	19,676	19,552	19,728	19,875	20,076	20,221	19,461	19,678	19,991	19,943
2003												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,504	8,540	8,585	8,785	9,097	9,165	9,209					
Jet Fuel	1,525	1,581	1,535	1,514	1,469	1,564	1,615					
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,325	4,359	4,000	3,972	3,692	3,775	3,678					
Residual Fuel Oil	710	877	912	809	690	694	786					
Other Oils	4,979	5,039	4,650	4,689	4,329	4,568	4,888					
Total	20,042	20,396	19,682	19,770	19,277	19,767	20,175					

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2003	**8/1**	**8/8**	**8/15**	**8/22**	**8/29**	**9/5**	**9/12**	**9/19**	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/10**	**10/17**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,202	9,356	9,393	9,419	9,428	9,304	9,216	9,091	8,929	9,005	9,051	8,948
Jet Fuel	1,659	1,686	1,650	1,629	1,657	1,560	1,577	1,533	1,491	1,565	1,607	1,651
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,493	3,651	3,651	3,731	3,638	3,579	3,561	3,591	3,679	3,780	3,887	3,776
Residual Fuel Oil	769	778	819	919	921	842	849	723	623	703	642	656
Other Oils	4,757	4,797	4,889	4,778	4,904	4,802	4,556	4,445	4,325	4,265	4,356	4,539
Total	19,879	20,268	20,401	20,476	20,548	20,087	19,760	19,383	19,047	19,317	19,542	19,569

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 30.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/26/03	10/03/03	10/10/03	10/17/03
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,734	5,678	5,559	5,605
Domestic Production 4-wk. Avg.	5,726	5,714	5,678	5,644
Refinery Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	15,092	14,976	15,078	15,315
East Coast (PADD I)	1,618	1,674	1,701	1,729
Midwest (PADD II)	3,019	2,941	2,991	3,155
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,267	7,169	7,196	7,230
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	566	581	550	532
West Coast (PADD V)	2,622	2,611	2,640	2,669
Crude Oil Inputs 4-wk. Avg.	15,501	15,307	15,133	15,115
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,639	1,653	1,659	1,681
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	3,183	3,081	3,027	3,027
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	7,421	7,327	7,239	7,216
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	566	568	564	557
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	2,693	2,678	2,644	2,636
Gross Inputs	15,221	15,110	15,216	15,438
East Coast (PADD I)	1,603	1,664	1,698	1,724
Midwest (PADD II)	3,048	2,964	3,039	3,191
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,289	7,222	7,216	7,245
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	569	582	550	535
West Coast (PADD V)	2,712	2,678	2,713	2,743
Gross Inputs 4-wk. Avg.	15,628	15,437	15,271	15,246
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,634	1,645	1,650	1,672
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	3,214	3,114	3,063	3,061
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	7,417	7,338	7,265	7,243
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	567	571	566	559
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	2,795	2,770	2,727	2,712
Operable Capacity	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Operable Capacity 4-wk. Avg.	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Percent Utilization	90.8	90.2	90.8	92.1
Percent Utilization 4-wk. Avg.	93.3	92.1	91.1	91.0
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,749	8,453	8,659	8,621
East Coast (PADD I)	1,217	1,035	1,167	1,115
Midwest (PADD II)	2,005	1,887	1,954	1,948
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,757	3,831	3,790	3,814
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	300	286	286	262
West Coast (PADD V)	1,469	1,414	1,462	1,482
Finished Motor Gasoline 4-wk. Avg.	8,704	8,658	8,662	8,621
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,187	1,159	1,162	1,134
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	1,943	1,945	1,948	1,949
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	3,866	3,847	3,822	3,798
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	291	288	288	284
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	1,416	1,420	1,441	1,457
Reformulated	2,894	2,615	2,900	2,750
East Coast (PADD I)	738	614	772	721
Midwest (PADD II)	363	325	324	331
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	711	629	698	656
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,082	1,047	1,106	1,042
Reformulated 4-wk. Avg.	2,723	2,689	2,770	2,790
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	677	659	693	711
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	335	339	340	336
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	674	645	674	674
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	1,038	1,046	1,063	1,069
Oxygenated	1,046	1,042	1,041	1,039
East Coast (PADD I)	63	68	70	72
Midwest (PADD II)	813	804	786	769
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18	20	20	20
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	45	50	53	63
West Coast (PADD V)	107	101	113	116

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/26/03	10/03/03	10/10/03	10/17/03
Production by Product				
Oxygenated 4-wk. Avg.	996	1,020	1,031	1,042
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	66	66	67	68
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	767	788	792	793
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	18	19	19	20
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	45	46	48	53
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	101	102	106	109
Conventional	4,809	4,796	4,718	4,832
East Coast (PADD I)	416	353	325	322
Midwest (PADD II)	829	758	844	848
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,028	3,182	3,072	3,138
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	255	236	233	199
West Coast (PADD V)	280	266	243	324
Conventional 4-wk. Avg.	4,985	4,950	4,860	4,789
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	445	434	402	354
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	841	818	816	820
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	3,175	3,183	3,129	3,105
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	246	242	240	231
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	277	273	272	278
Jet Fuel	1,449	1,451	1,502	1,472
Jet Fuel 4-wk. Avg.	1,523	1,493	1,482	1,469
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type 4-wk. Avg.	1	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,448	1,451	1,502	1,472
East Coast (PADD I)	68	62	86	83
Midwest (PADD II)	192	194	196	187
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	724	751	745	742
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	31	33	30	26
West Coast (PADD V)	433	411	445	434
Kerosene-Type 4-wk. Avg.	1,522	1,492	1,482	1,468
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	83	75	72	75
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	202	199	196	192
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	772	758	751	741
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	31	32	31	30
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	434	429	432	431
Commercial	1,274	1,259	1,325	1,320
East Coast (PADD I)	68	62	86	83
Midwest (PADD II)	185	178	179	178
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	622	646	615	651
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	27	26	28	21
West Coast (PADD V)	372	347	417	387
Commercial 4-wk. Avg.	1,329	1,309	1,304	1,295
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	83	75	72	75
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	187	183	182	180
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	646	643	637	634
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	26	26	26	26
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	388	381	387	381
Military	174	192	177	152
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	7	16	17	9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	102	105	130	91
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4	7	2	5
West Coast (PADD V)	61	64	28	47
Military 4-wk. Avg.	193	184	178	174
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	15	15	15	12
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	127	115	114	107
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	5	6	5	5
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	46	47	45	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,610	3,574	3,622	3,718
East Coast (PADD I)	456	432	438	480
Midwest (PADD II)	732	696	765	785
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,740	1,779	1,774	1,796
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	167	172	173	153
West Coast (PADD V)	515	495	472	504

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/26/03	10/03/03	10/10/03	10/17/03
Production by Product				
Distillate Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	3,691	3,640	3,599	3,631
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	460	448	439	452
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	794	759	751	745
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	1,753	1,748	1,741	1,772
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	169	169	169	166
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	516	516	499	497
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,680	2,646	2,688	2,710
East Coast (PADD I)	240	246	253	275
Midwest (PADD II)	568	534	614	597
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,282	1,298	1,306	1,341
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	147	139	127	114
West Coast (PADD V)	443	429	388	383
0.05% Sulfur and under 4-wk. Avg.	2,746	2,700	2,684	2,681
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	256	252	247	254
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	627	593	594	578
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	1,295	1,285	1,285	1,307
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	146	144	139	132
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	424	427	419	411
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	930	928	934	1,008
East Coast (PADD I)	216	186	185	205
Midwest (PADD II)	164	162	151	188
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	458	481	468	455
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	20	33	46	39
West Coast (PADD V)	72	66	84	121
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur 4-wk. Avg.	945	940	915	950
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	204	196	192	198
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	167	166	158	166
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	459	464	456	466
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	23	25	30	35
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	92	89	80	86
Residual Fuel Oil	583	663	611	599
East Coast (PADD I)	114	129	125	148
Midwest (PADD II)	52	66	56	45
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	286	322	268	250
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	12	11	18	8
West Coast (PADD V)	119	135	144	148
Residual Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	640	634	619	614
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	120	122	120	129
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	49	51	54	55
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	316	304	294	282
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	13	13	14	12
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	143	145	139	137
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	280.8	286.2	290.0	288.2
East Coast (PADD I)	15.2	15.3	16.2	16.1
Midwest (PADD II)	61.3	62.8	61.7	61.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	141.1	144.6	146.5	147.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.0
West Coast (PADD V)	51.7	51.9	54.0	51.8
SPR[1]	622.0	623.8	625.7	627.1
Total Motor Gasoline	199.2	198.0	194.6	196.0
East Coast (PADD I)	50.8	52.0	49.6	50.9
New England (PADD IA)	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	24.0	24.6	23.5	24.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.0	23.6	22.0	22.1
Midwest (PADD II)	51.5	49.3	48.0	48.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	61.6	61.2	61.4	63.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3
West Coast (PADD V)	28.9	29.3	29.0	27.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	148.0	146.1	143.6	145.4
Reformulated	32.5	31.5	33.2	33.7
East Coast (PADD I)	17.1	16.0	16.8	18.2
Midwest (PADD II)	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8.0	8.4	9.2	9.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/26/03	10/03/03	10/10/03	10/17/03
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Oxygenated	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
West Coast (PADD V)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Conventional	115.2	114.3	109.9	111.1
East Coast (PADD I)	27.9	29.3	27.3	26.9
Midwest (PADD II)	37.9	36.0	34.9	35.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	34.9	35.3	34.5	36.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.6
West Coast (PADD V)	9.6	9.0	8.1	7.6
Blending Components	51.2	51.9	51.0	50.6
Jet Fuel	41.5	40.4	40.3	39.5
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	41.5	40.4	40.3	39.5
East Coast (PADD I)	12.2	10.8	11.4	10.2
Midwest (PADD II)	6.9	7.5	6.7	7.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.4	13.0	13.1	12.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
West Coast (PADD V)	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	131.3	131.5	129.8	132.4
East Coast (PADD I)	55.7	57.6	56.3	59.5
New England (PADD IA)	8.8	9.1	8.9	9.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	33.2	33.8	33.4	34.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	13.7	14.6	14.0	16.0
Midwest (PADD II)	28.8	27.8	28.3	26.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	31.3	31.4	30.7	31.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
West Coast (PADD V)	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	76.7	77.3	75.9	76.9
East Coast (PADD I)	20.2	21.4	21.2	22.5
New England (PADD IA)	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	9.5	9.6	9.5	10.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	8.2	9.4	9.5	10.5
Midwest (PADD II)	21.8	20.9	21.3	19.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	22.3	22.9	21.7	23.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	54.6	54.2	54.0	55.6
East Coast (PADD I)	35.6	36.1	35.2	37.0
New England (PADD IA)	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	23.7	24.2	23.9	24.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	5.5	5.2	4.4	5.6
Midwest (PADD II)	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	9.0	8.5	9.1	8.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5
Residual Fuel Oil	33.3	32.4	33.1	32.7
East Coast (PADD I)	13.0	12.5	12.8	13.3
New England (PADD IA)	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5
Midwest (PADD II)	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.3	12.9	13.1	12.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Unfinished Oils	83.5	82.5	82.6	83.5
Other Oils	194.3	196.1	195.6	193.6
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	963.8	967.0	966.1	966.0
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1,585.8	1,590.8	1,591.7	1,593.1
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	9,513	9,852	10,019	9,513
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR 4-wk. Avg.	10,055	10,106	9,921	9,724
Crude Oil Excl SPR	9,513	9,852	10,019	9,513
East Coast (PADD I)	2,034	1,944	1,447	1,838
Midwest (PADD II)	1,028	901	931	801
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,195	6,035	6,152	5,601
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	399	302	294	409
West Coast (PADD V)	857	670	1,195	864

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/26/03	10/03/03	10/10/03	10/17/03
Imports				
Crude Oil Excl SPR 4-wk. Avg.	10,055	10,106	9,921	9,724
East Coast (PADD I) 4-wk. Avg.	1,668	1,824	1,739	1,816
Midwest (PADD II) 4-wk. Avg.	1,117	1,075	1,022	915
Gulf Coast (PADD III) 4-wk. Avg.	6,004	5,975	5,903	5,746
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV) 4-wk. Avg.	325	321	323	351
West Coast (PADD V) 4-wk. Avg.	941	910	935	897
SPR	0	0	0	0
SPR 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	752	831	638	698
Reformulated	254	386	100	228
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	264	212	169	288
Blending Components	234	233	369	182
Total Motor Gasoline 4-wk. Avg.	806	784	736	730
Reformulated 4-wk. Avg.	271	275	238	242
Oxygenated 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Other Finished 4-wk. Avg.	252	257	230	233
Blending Components 4-wk. Avg.	283	252	267	255
Jet Fuel	48	108	298	49
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	48	108	298	49
Jet Fuel 4-wk. Avg.	110	107	151	126
Naphtha-Type 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type 4-wk. Avg.	110	107	151	126
Distillate Fuel Oil	394	421	288	206
0.05% Sulfur and under	155	206	105	61
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	239	215	183	145
Distillate Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	364	391	375	327
0.05% Sulfur and under 4-wk. Avg.	160	185	174	132
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur 4-wk. Avg.	204	206	201	196
Residual Fuel Oil	311	163	232	262
Residual Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	252	229	239	242
Other	1,105	1,099	896	830
Other 4-wk. Avg.	1,034	1,114	1,069	983
Total Product Imports	2,610	2,622	2,352	2,045
Total Product Imports 4-wk. Avg.	2,566	2,624	2,568	2,407
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	12,123	12,474	12,371	11,558
Gross Imports (Incl SPR) 4-wk. Avg.	12,621	12,730	12,489	12,132
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	11,171	11,498	11,395	10,582
Net Imports (Incl SPR) 4-wk. Avg.	11,658	11,767	11,523	11,162
Exports				
Total	952	976	976	976
Total 4-wk. Avg.	963	963	967	970
Crude Oil	10	10	10	10
Crude Oil 4-wk. Avg.	13	10	10	10
Products	942	966	966	966
Products 4-wk. Avg.	950	953	957	960
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,690	9,190	9,156	8,754
Finished Motor Gasoline 4-wk. Avg.	8,929	9,005	9,051	8,948
Jet Fuel	1,508	1,699	1,783	1,614
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,508	1,699	1,783	1,614
Jet Fuel 4-wk. Avg.	1,491	1,565	1,607	1,651
Naphtha-Type 4-wk. Avg.	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type 4-wk. Avg.	1,491	1,565	1,607	1,651
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,857	3,830	4,004	3,413
Distillate Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	3,679	3,780	3,887	3,776
Residual Fuel Oil	579	773	547	723
Residual Fuel Oil 4-wk. Avg.	623	703	642	656
Other Oils	4,315	4,479	4,675	4,687
Other Oils 4-wk. Avg.	4,325	4,265	4,356	4,539
Total Product Supplied	18,949	19,971	20,164	19,192
Total Product Supplied 4-wk. Avg.	19,047	19,317	19,542	19,569

[1] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[2] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 30.

Table 12. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/17/2003

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 10/17/03	10/10/03	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 289 Days 2003	2002	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,605	5,559	46	5,778	5,786	-8.0
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,503	10,009	-506	9,549	9,099	450.0
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,513	10,019	-506	9,563	9,096	467.0
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0	13	-13.0
(5) Exports	10	10	0	14	10	4.0
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-201	-269	68	-97	-132	35.0
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	256	-542	798	-47	106	-153.0
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	152	321	-169	74	105	-31.0
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,315	15,078	237	15,257	14,963	294.0
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	1,986	1,986	0	2,022	2,187	-165.0
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	100	100	0	107	118	-11.0
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	956	941	15	937	951	-14.0
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,079	1,386	-307	1,618	1,432	186.0
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	2,045	2,352	-307	2,651	2,372	279.0
(17) Product Exports[5]	966	966	0	1,033	940	93.0
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-243	674	-917	-74	70	-144.0
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,192	20,164	-972	19,867	19,722	145.0
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	8,754	9,156	-402	8,922	8,847	75.0
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	-4	-6	2.0
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,614	1,783	-169	1,564	1,610	-46.0
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,413	4,004	-591	3,891	3,741	150.0
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	723	547	176	772	679	93.0
(25) Other Oils[8]	4,687	4,675	12	4,721	4,852	-131.0
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,192	20,164	-972	19,867	19,722	145.0
Total Net Imports	10,582	11,395	-813	11,167	10,531	636.0

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	10/17/03	10/10/03	10/17/02	Difference From Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	288.2	290.0	281.4	-1.8	6.8
Total Motor Gasoline	196.0	194.6	199.8	1.4	-3.8
Reformulated	33.7	33.2	38.0	0.5	-4.3
Oxygenated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Conventional	111.1	109.9	114.1	1.2	-3.0
Blending Components	50.6	51.0	47.2	-0.4	3.4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.5	40.3	41.1	-0.8	-1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	132.4	129.8	124.1	2.6	8.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	76.9	75.9	66.9	1.0	10.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	55.6	54.0	57.2	1.6	-1.6
Residual Fuel Oil	32.7	33.1	33.3	-0.4	-0.6
Unfinished Oils	83.5	82.6	87.8	0.9	-4.3
Other Oils[10]	193.6	195.6	217.6	-2.0	-24.0
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	966.0	966.1	985.1	-0.1	-19.1
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	627.1	625.7	588.5	1.4	38.6
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,593.1	1,591.7	1,573.5	1.4	19.6

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.
[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, distillate, and residual fuel oils.
[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 30.

Table 13. World Crude Oil Prices[1] 10/17/2003

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		10/17/03	10/10/03	1/3/03	1/4/02	1/5/01	1/7/00	1/1/99	1/6/78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	28.96	27.02	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	28.21	26.27	26.44	18.55	20.30	22.85	9.63	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	27.56	25.62	25.69	18.15	19.40	22.10	9.28	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	29.84	28.40	28.37	19.87	22.60	23.94	10.50	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	28.26	26.82	27.28	18.63	21.25	22.20	10.20	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	29.61	28.11	28.03	19.40	22.05	23.61	10.50	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	30.33	28.67	27.85	18.90	21.15	23.55	9.83	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	29.83	28.17	27.08	18.56	20.40	23.05	9.58	12.49
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	28.81	27.36	27.93	19.08	23.67	21.75	NA	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	28.00	26.55	27.30	18.25	20.20	22.90	9.38	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	28.96	27.02	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	31.49	29.59	31.69	19.67	24.05	24.28	10.78	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	31.17	29.29	31.16	19.88	23.35	23.85	10.60	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	31.03	29.17	31.13	19.81	23.35	23.85	10.40	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	30.50	28.95	30.40	19.63	23.75	23.25	10.65	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	30.73	29.12	35.03	18.89	23.05	23.25	9.95	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	29.93	28.34	30.25	17.78	23.57	23.42	9.45	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Total OPEC[4]	NA	29.48	27.75	28.47	18.94	21.87	23.19	9.96	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	31.11	29.19	31.36	21.20	24.52	23.26	10.44	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	31.55	29.70	31.06	19.62	23.35	23.95	10.60	14.20
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	30.56	29.17	31.78	19.80	26.98	23.89	10.25	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	21.25	20.25	24.51	11.55	18.22	19.71	6.01	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	29.82	28.23	30.14	17.72	23.46	23.32	9.37	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	25.64	24.15	26.29	14.30	17.21	19.84	6.38	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	29.70	28.08	29.07	17.71	24.11	23.98	9.05	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	26.56	24.92	27.32	15.15	20.78	28.20	8.50	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	30.54	28.64	30.60	18.43	23.20	23.15	9.90	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	30.87	28.88	30.92	18.05	23.20	23.15	9.90	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	28.40	26.85	28.63	17.78	20.15	21.80	9.00	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.55	9.13	NA
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	28.84	27.37	27.71	18.76	21.05	23.20	9.95	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	32.67	31.06	32.22	20.14	25.25	23.85	10.60	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	33.15	31.52	32.54	20.31	28.15	25.43	10.95	14.30
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	29.90	28.02	30.31	20.85	23.52	23.36	10.09	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	30.68	29.07	34.38	18.81	22.85	23.20	9.85	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	29.14	27.46	29.55	18.45	22.54	23.13	9.52	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	29.29	27.59	29.03	18.68	22.10	23.17	9.76	13.08
United States[9]	NA	28.34	26.69	28.52	17.06	21.77	22.68	9.10	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

[3] Netback price at U.S. Gulf.

[4] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

[5] On 60 days credit.

[6] Effective July 19, 1996, the Total Non-OPEC price reflects the decision by Gabon to leave the organization. Total OPEC prices from that date forward have been adjusted accordingly.

[7] Brunei contract prices no longer available for use in weekly calculations.

[8] Price (f.o.b.) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

[9] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

Note: The Canadian crude prices have been changed to U.S. dollars.

NA=Not Applicable.

R=Revised data.

Source: See page 30.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, January 2002 to Present

(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	19.71	20.72	24.53	26.18	27.04	25.52	26.97	28.39	29.66	28.84	26.35	29.46
Brent	19.42	20.28	23.70	25.73	25.35	24.08	25.74	26.65	28.40	27.54	24.34	28.33
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	54.41	55.33	69.78	74.41	70.30	71.68	76.56	76.87	77.76	82.62	76.55	80.78
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.77	53.92	71.40	77.66	73.96	73.62	75.61	75.03	77.60	82.62	69.08	77.99
Los Angeles	56.49	62.21	82.36	79.65	78.30	85.08	80.02	82.83	82.20	81.57	77.87	75.90
Rotterdam (ARA)	48.45	48.48	60.76	71.72	69.75	68.98	73.25	73.44	77.46	74.70	64.08	71.83
Singapore	49.86	57.61	66.58	71.50	70.60	68.20	67.33	66.87	72.62	70.51	66.54	72.34
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	56.34	57.50	71.29	80.49	77.66	75.43	81.24	78.76	78.99	84.28	79.11	83.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	56.20	56.22	76.85	81.66	77.95	76.00	79.49	76.98	79.19	84.53	73.38	80.84
Los Angeles	62.49	68.21	88.36	85.65	84.30	91.08	86.02	88.83	88.20	87.57	83.87	81.90
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	53.56	54.08	63.57	66.72	66.60	64.60	67.85	70.12	77.34	76.79	71.99	82.10
U.S. Gulf Coast	50.93	51.81	61.06	64.21	64.01	62.11	65.42	68.03	75.78	75.41	70.21	79.56
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	52.31	52.76	61.31	64.33	64.42	62.88	67.40	70.42	76.56	75.48	69.06	79.79
Singapore	49.85	51.79	59.28	65.69	66.66	65.28	65.61	66.71	73.36	77.44	69.31	73.57
2003												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	32.95	35.83	33.51	28.17	28.11	30.66	30.75	31.57	28.31			
Brent	31.18	32.77	30.61	25.00	25.86	27.65	28.35	29.89	27.11			
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	87.95	99.59	95.50	79.94	75.96	80.85	87.30	100.73	90.34			
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.88	100.61	96.33	81.01	78.34	82.57	88.52	98.24	81.23			
Los Angeles	88.12	111.26	125.07	90.48	82.61	101.10	90.67	125.48	88.57			
Rotterdam (ARA)	80.22	90.00	85.31	77.77	73.68	77.33	83.37	90.27	81.12			
Singapore	81.80	95.58	90.13	68.84	67.67	74.88	80.88	88.97	78.60			
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	89.86	101.67	97.99	85.98	85.85	86.34	90.45	103.21	92.79			
U.S. Gulf Coast	90.05	102.52	100.65	84.49	81.60	84.65	89.74	101.05	85.22			
Los Angeles	94.12	117.53	131.07	96.48	88.64	107.10	96.67	131.48	94.57			
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	90.51	112.85	98.83	79.61	74.13	75.94	78.61	81.61	73.64			
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.46	104.63	88.10	71.73	70.12	73.52	76.26	79.32	71.49			
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	85.49	100.01	95.13	72.02	70.30	74.00	75.49	78.87	72.49			
Singapore	79.30	91.38	88.23	70.17	67.73	68.50	68.83	76.86	74.32			

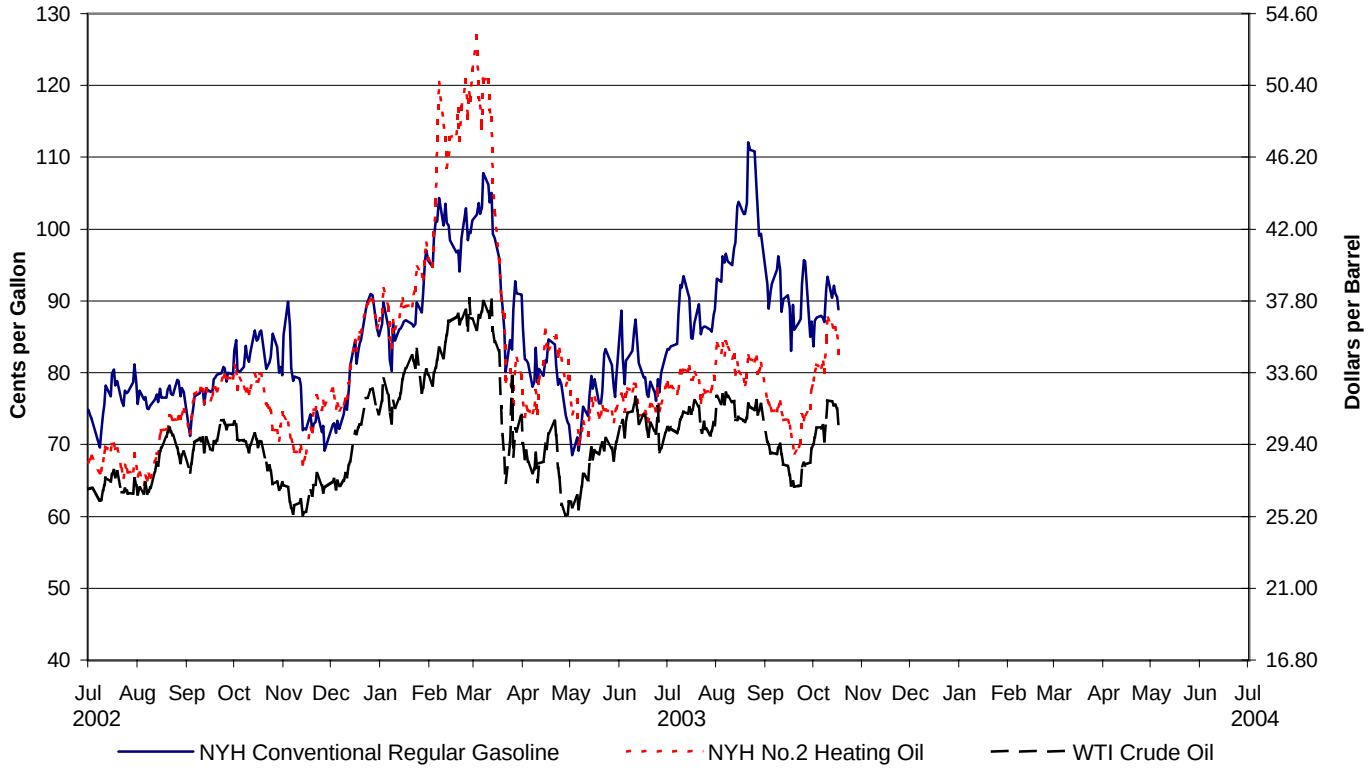
	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2003	**9/26**	**10/3**	Mon **10/6**	Tue **10/7**	Wed **10/8**	Thu **10/9**	Fri **10/10**	Mon **10/13**	Tue **10/14**	Wed **10/15**	Thu **10/16**	Fri **10/17**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	27.73	29.43	30.40	30.48	29.60	30.97	32.01	31.91	31.68	31.74	31.51	30.61
Brent	26.49	28.38	29.75	29.35	28.96	30.21	31.13	31.00	31.45	31.23	31.05	30.27
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	91.60	86.14	87.90	87.60	87.05	91.75	93.40	90.44	92.10	91.03	90.50	88.85
U.S. Gulf Coast	74.34	80.45	84.58	84.53	83.13	88.53	87.80	85.06	86.60	86.15	84.75	82.83
Los Angeles	78.50	90.70	91.00	88.50	95.50	99.00	91.00	91.50	91.50	89.00	91.50	91.00
Rotterdam (ARA)	75.32	77.90	79.32	NA	76.20	81.02	84.70	85.27	83.85	83.57	83.28	80.45
Singapore	74.62	80.31	82.98	82.38	82.86	83.81	87.26	85.48	86.79	86.19	86.67	86.55
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	93.72	89.29	90.70	90.40	89.05	92.40	94.05	90.69	96.10	91.90	90.95	90.10
U.S. Gulf Coast	79.92	85.36	87.45	87.78	86.63	90.53	91.30	89.31	88.60	88.00	87.50	85.10
Los Angeles	84.50	96.70	97.00	94.50	101.50	105.00	97.00	97.50	97.50	95.00	97.50	97.00
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	72.33	78.65	80.68	81.49	80.00	84.75	87.60	86.57	86.28	86.31	85.16	82.68
U.S. Gulf Coast	70.09	76.69	78.25	78.89	80.43	82.00	84.90	83.97	83.65	83.76	83.01	79.85
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	71.13	76.93	79.77	NA	78.96	87.21	88.97	86.01	86.41	86.01	85.45	81.45
Singapore	72.17	74.17	77.26	76.07	76.07	75.07	78.10	79.76	79.88	79.05	80.24	79.64

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 36, for more information about the data in this table.

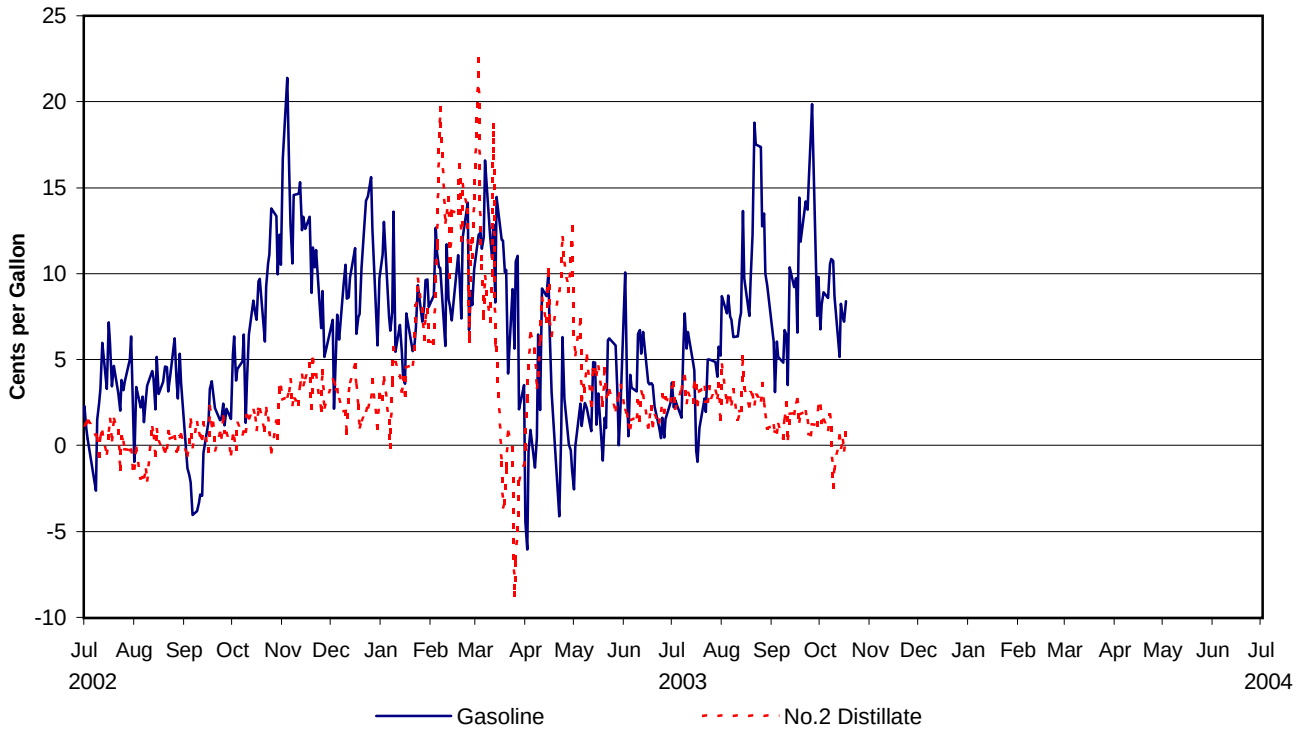
Source: See page 30.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, July 2002 to Present



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 30.

Figure 12. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA), July 2002 to Present



Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 36, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 30.

Table 15. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, January 2002 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	53.79	55.27	64.45	68.54	67.80	65.54	68.80	72.42	79.15	79.22	73.95	82.50
U.S. Gulf Coast	51.58	53.21	62.87	66.61	65.38	63.16	66.76	70.96	79.15	79.11	71.06	80.42
Los Angeles	53.60	57.01	68.30	69.72	66.80	67.88	69.37	78.49	86.44	82.68	77.74	82.29
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	56.19	57.62	64.83	68.67	69.09	67.95	71.60	75.05	81.66	81.46	73.96	83.13
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.26	55.11	63.04	66.86	66.65	65.26	69.12	72.22	79.99	79.01	70.78	81.10
Los Angeles	57.86	59.92	68.43	69.74	68.53	68.64	71.61	78.82	86.56	81.67	75.95	86.73
Rotterdam (ARA)	55.84	56.16	64.44	67.11	69.10	67.21	69.63	73.06	81.55	79.74	72.94	79.92
Singapore	54.22	53.64	60.20	65.18	66.39	63.79	65.66	69.14	78.10	77.32	70.42	76.66
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	38.25	35.58	46.07	52.89	55.26	54.16	53.73	60.54	61.66	62.81	57.23	63.74
U.S. Gulf Coast	36.82	36.73	45.88	53.66	54.97	55.96	53.22	57.65	60.44	65.03	56.99	61.86
Los Angeles	43.34	42.67	41.46	46.60	56.88	59.44	59.93	60.13	62.45	68.49	68.79	68.79
Rotterdam (ARA)	40.34	36.98	42.94	48.10	49.70	48.00	52.97	53.62	61.28	67.69	59.33	65.17
Singapore	40.82	43.16	49.01	54.33	57.30	55.25	57.01	59.07	60.19	58.94	55.40	60.98
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	29.13	31.29	38.02	41.46	40.56	37.46	37.16	41.50	47.14	47.89	47.17	52.32
Conway	26.48	27.88	35.80	40.08	38.12	35.17	35.28	41.33	45.89	47.13	47.89	52.22
Northwest Europe	40.66	36.99	37.83	38.56	39.97	39.05	38.09	41.46	49.99	52.67	54.40	63.44
2003												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	90.83	114.01	101.89	80.79	75.59	77.09	80.08	82.86	75.31			
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.25	106.21	89.81	74.15	71.52	74.99	77.95	82.01	73.64			
Los Angeles	87.08	104.26	101.88	78.81	73.81	78.81	84.73	94.19	78.38			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	91.42	115.05	98.18	79.13	76.13	77.17	80.85	84.70	76.17			
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.67	105.54	89.32	74.32	71.36	74.76	77.99	82.27	73.84			
Los Angeles	93.07	105.17	97.93	82.08	72.57	75.14	83.64	93.56	78.89			
Rotterdam (ARA)	87.34	103.17	101.00	75.22	72.72	75.76	79.00	86.95	81.77			
Singapore	81.46	93.71	84.92	66.55	67.01	68.10	70.61	79.70	74.75			
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	75.30	83.10	75.60	56.99	58.32	59.59	65.40	65.75	59.88			
U.S. Gulf Coast	73.60	81.36	78.87	58.65	60.79	64.97	69.86	67.16	59.20			
Los Angeles	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	74.79	66.32	65.39			
Rotterdam (ARA)	66.41	76.92	67.82	57.30	53.98	62.89	63.79	64.89	59.90			
Singapore	67.24	73.77	66.71	57.40	58.81	61.19	64.68	61.78	58.85			
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	60.56	77.46	62.27	50.40	54.12	55.85	53.00	54.78	51.92			
Conway	57.71	72.20	56.87	50.23	55.37	59.51	58.92	63.67	59.41			
Northwest Europe	68.38	82.77	67.06	47.26	42.82	49.79	48.83	49.81	49.69			

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
			Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2003	**9/26**	**10/3**	**10/6**	**10/7**	**10/8**	**10/9**	**10/10**	**10/13**	**10/14**	**10/15**	**10/16**	**10/17**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	73.99	80.72	82.65	83.46	82.00	87.25	89.53	88.55	88.38	88.36	87.16	84.35
U.S. Gulf Coast	72.33	78.23	80.63	80.82	79.18	84.00	86.95	85.97	85.40	85.31	84.64	81.48
Los Angeles	76.80	78.55	80.00	79.00	81.50	82.50	84.50	83.50	85.00	84.00	85.00	84.00
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	75.21	81.52	83.70	84.84	83.10	87.95	90.60	89.10	88.40	88.51	87.91	84.93
U.S. Gulf Coast	72.31	78.58	81.45	81.74	80.10	85.05	87.55	86.57	86.23	86.29	85.59	82.43
Los Angeles	77.60	83.35	84.50	85.50	85.50	91.50	95.50	92.00	90.50	91.75	90.50	88.00
Rotterdam (ARA)	81.53	87.58	89.77	90.25	89.29	96.49	98.09	96.41	96.49	94.89	95.21	90.89
Singapore	73.52	76.67	79.05	77.86	77.86	76.90	80.00	82.14	82.74	82.62	84.17	83.17
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	57.84	58.70	61.02	61.62	61.31	63.69	64.60	65.19	65.19	65.19	64.83	63.40
U.S. Gulf Coast	56.38	59.47	62.50	62.50	62.50	63.69	66.07	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	67.26
Los Angeles	63.32	63.13	65.21	65.02	65.58	65.02	65.21	64.08	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rotterdam (ARA)	58.46	59.40	59.36	58.99	58.80	61.44	63.32	63.32	62.76	62.19	62.76	60.49
Singapore	57.30	60.75	62.78	62.05	61.31	60.57	62.60	63.15	62.60	62.05	62.69	62.41
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	50.26	52.55	54.25	54.75	55.88	58.00	58.32	57.63	57.50	57.69	57.50	55.75
Conway	57.93	60.10	63.75	64.44	67.63	70.38	70.75	70.38	70.00	70.07	70.00	69.25
Northwest Europe	49.12	52.96	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.88	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.70

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 36, for more information about the data in this table.

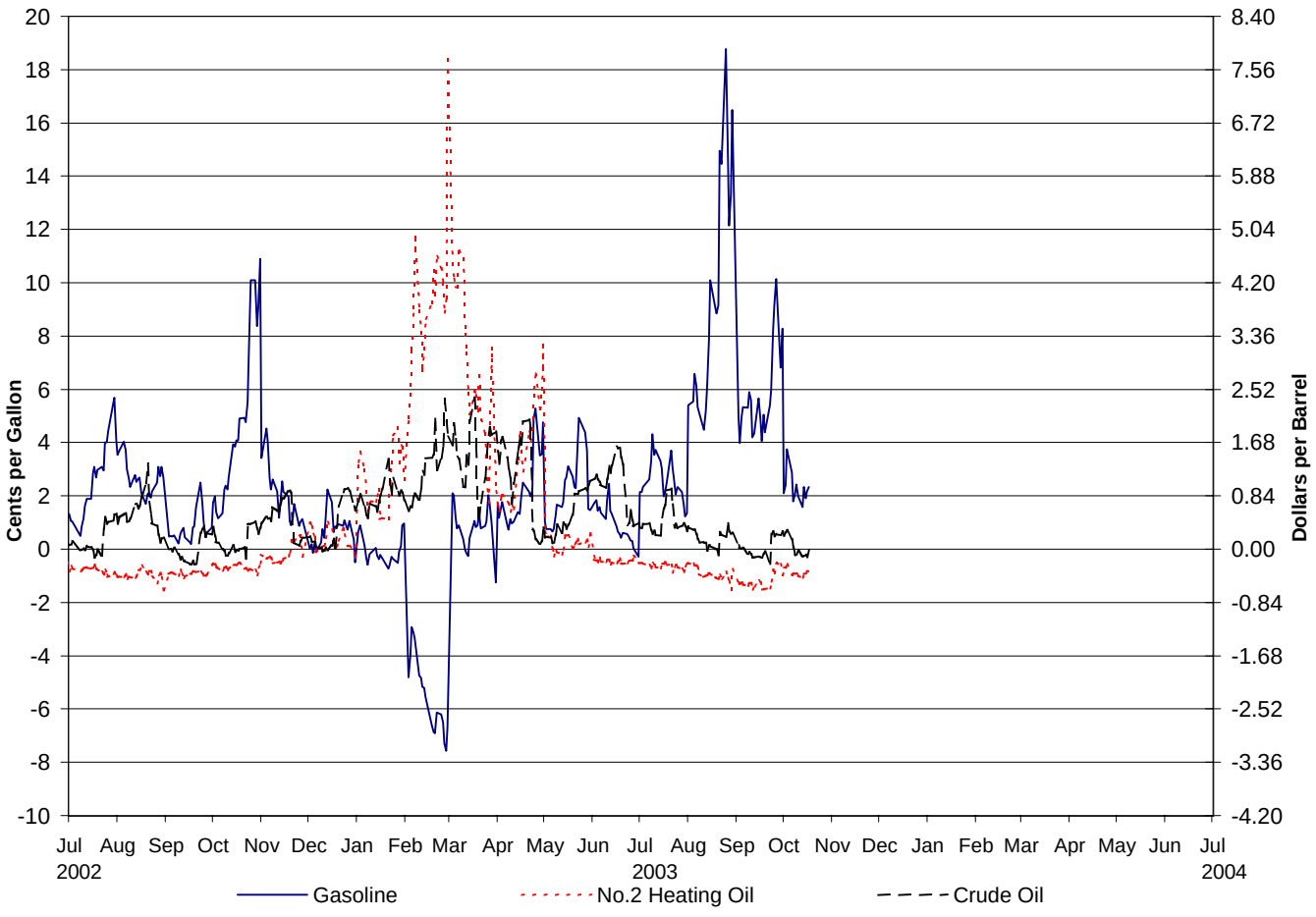
Source: See page 30.

Table 16. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Cents per Gallon)

	Mon 10/6/03	Tue 10/7/03	Wed 10/8/03	Thu 10/9/03	Fri 10/10/03	Mon 10/13/03	Tue 10/14/03	Wed 10/15/03	Thu 10/16/03	Fri 10/17/03
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
November-2003	30.47	30.41	29.81	31.01	31.97	31.95	31.82	31.77	31.54	30.68
December-2003	30.31	30.38	29.90	31.09	31.99	32.06	31.93	31.86	31.66	30.70
January-2004	29.84	29.99	29.59	30.72	31.55	31.60	31.46	31.48	31.31	30.42
February-2004	29.34	29.51	29.19	30.25	30.98	31.04	30.92	30.98	30.83	30.02
Regular Gasoline (Reformulated, New York Harbor)										
November-2003	84.27	83.61	83.12	88.15	89.07	87.71	88.96	88.41	87.59	84.94
December-2003	81.40	81.81	81.05	85.72	87.10	86.14	86.63	86.51	85.41	82.60
January-2004	80.55	81.13	80.35	84.72	86.05	85.29	85.33	85.16	84.36	81.75
February-2004	80.60	81.25	80.45	84.67	85.95	85.22	85.25	85.16	84.46	82.10
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
November-2003	81.24	81.91	81.20	85.42	88.20	87.24	87.28	86.88	86.26	83.14
December-2003	82.21	82.80	82.12	86.34	89.18	88.29	88.21	87.78	87.07	83.97
January-2004	82.71	83.35	82.67	86.74	89.48	88.74	88.66	88.28	87.62	84.67
February-2004	82.26	82.95	82.37	86.04	88.58	87.94	87.91	87.68	87.07	84.22
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
November-2003	54.75	55.25	55.75	58.25	58.75	58.00	58.00	57.70	57.75	55.75
December-2003	55.00	55.50	56.00	58.50	59.00	58.25	58.15	58.00	57.90	55.85
January-2004	55.65	55.75	56.25	58.75	59.25	58.50	58.40	58.25	58.15	56.10
February-2004	54.50	54.75	55.25	57.00	57.00	56.50	56.40	56.25	56.15	54.00

NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 2, page 36, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 30.

Figure 13. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month, July 2002 to Present



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 3, page 36, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 30.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2002 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002												
Motor Gasoline	114.8	115.5	128.9	143.9	143.4	142.4	143.8	143.8	144.1	148.6	146.1	142.9
Conventional Areas	113.4	112.9	125.9	140.2	139.4	138.0	140.2	139.8	140.3	146.6	142.4	138.9
RFG Areas	117.7	120.6	134.9	151.2	151.4	150.9	150.8	151.7	151.7	152.6	153.3	150.8
Regular	110.7	111.4	124.9	139.7	139.2	138.2	139.7	139.6	140.0	144.5	141.9	138.6
East Coast (PADD I)	109.6	109.3	120.2	137.0	137.2	134.9	135.2	137.1	137.6	142.2	141.6	140.0
New England (PADD IA)	114.9	115.3	124.3	140.0	141.9	140.4	140.3	144.1	144.3	145.8	148.2	148.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	113.1	113.1	122.5	139.6	141.2	139.8	140.1	142.8	143.4	145.3	146.4	146.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	105.5	104.7	117.2	134.3	132.6	129.7	130.2	130.8	131.3	138.8	136.1	132.9
Midwest (PADD II)	110.1	109.7	125.9	138.2	138.0	137.2	140.2	137.9	138.8	147.7	139.5	134.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	105.3	105.1	118.3	133.1	132.3	130.2	130.1	130.9	132.1	138.7	136.3	133.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	111.4	110.8	121.1	138.3	138.6	137.8	142.4	145.5	144.2	146.4	144.6	138.9
West Coast (PADD V)	118.6	123.8	138.6	153.5	151.3	153.2	154.7	153.6	152.3	148.0	151.0	147.4
Midgrade	119.9	120.8	134.3	149.4	149.0	147.8	149.2	149.1	149.4	153.7	151.3	148.4
Premium	129.2	129.7	142.7	158.2	158.0	156.7	158.0	158.3	158.6	162.9	160.7	158.0
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	115.3	115.2	123.0	130.9	130.5	128.6	129.9	132.8	141.1	146.2	142.0	142.9
East Coast (PADD I)	118.4	118.0	124.2	131.0	131.2	129.1	130.2	132.5	139.3	144.8	141.1	143.3
New England (PADD IA)	129.4	128.8	131.5	137.9	139.6	138.8	138.9	141.2	144.8	148.8	149.4	151.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	127.4	126.6	131.6	139.1	139.5	137.7	138.6	141.2	146.6	150.7	149.6	151.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	113.6	113.3	120.3	126.9	126.8	124.5	125.8	128.0	135.7	142.0	136.8	139.0
Midwest (PADD II)	112.8	112.6	120.8	129.4	128.7	126.4	128.7	131.3	140.0	146.1	142.1	143.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	112.1	112.2	120.0	127.3	127.2	124.7	126.2	129.0	136.9	143.0	136.3	137.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	112.6	113.4	122.3	134.7	135.7	132.9	132.7	135.2	145.2	150.5	147.8	144.2
West Coast (PADD V)	122.3	122.6	133.3	139.7	138.4	138.7	138.4	143.3	153.6	152.8	150.7	149.6
California	126.9	128.9	139.4	144.4	141.1	142.7	142.8	148.4	159.7	155.7	153.2	152.4
2003												
Motor Gasoline	150.0	165.5	173.4	163.3	153.9	153.3	155.4	166.1	172.1			
Conventional Areas	146.4	162.2	167.5	155.7	147.7	148.9	151.9	162.5	165.4			
RFG Areas	157.1	172.0	185.2	178.3	166.4	162.4	162.7	173.2	185.6			
Regular	145.8	161.3	169.3	158.9	149.7	149.3	151.3	162.0	167.9			
East Coast (PADD I)	146.2	159.3	163.6	155.0	146.1	144.8	148.4	157.6	166.2			
New England (PADD IA)	151.5	163.6	167.9	161.8	153.5	150.5	152.4	162.0	177.1			
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	151.2	162.5	167.4	161.1	153.0	148.7	150.5	159.5	173.9			
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	140.9	155.5	159.4	148.5	138.6	140.2	145.7	154.8	157.2			
Midwest (PADD II)	144.0	160.5	163.2	148.5	144.1	147.3	148.1	160.6	161.2			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	140.5	154.8	158.6	147.8	137.9	138.5	142.8	151.3	153.0			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	141.9	157.2	166.2	158.6	151.1	150.2	153.8	164.1	170.4			
West Coast (PADD V)	153.4	173.0	200.5	194.1	176.4	171.4	170.3	183.1	196.6			
Midgrade	155.5	170.9	179.2	169.4	159.5	158.6	160.9	171.4	177.7			
Premium	165.0	179.8	187.5	178.0	168.6	167.4	169.7	179.9	186.5			
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	148.8	165.4	170.8	153.3	145.1	142.4	143.5	148.7	146.7			
East Coast (PADD I)	151.4	169.9	177.0	160.0	149.7	143.7	144.2	147.4	145.8			
New England (PADD IA)	159.0	181.3	193.2	169.6	160.1	156.3	156.3	157.3	156.4			
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	159.4	179.3	189.9	169.7	160.4	154.9	154.0	156.7	156.3			
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	147.3	164.9	169.9	155.0	144.1	137.7	138.9	142.5	140.3			
Midwest (PADD II)	147.3	163.9	166.1	149.5	143.6	140.9	140.8	146.4	145.0			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	145.9	162.1	163.7	144.3	137.5	136.7	138.3	143.5	140.7			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	145.1	159.5	174.0	158.0	148.9	144.7	146.5	151.5	153.1			
West Coast (PADD V)	153.4	167.9	181.6	161.3	150.1	152.7	158.3	166.6	161.2			
California	157.9	172.5	181.8	165.0	154.3	158.1	163.5	172.5	165.6			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2002 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

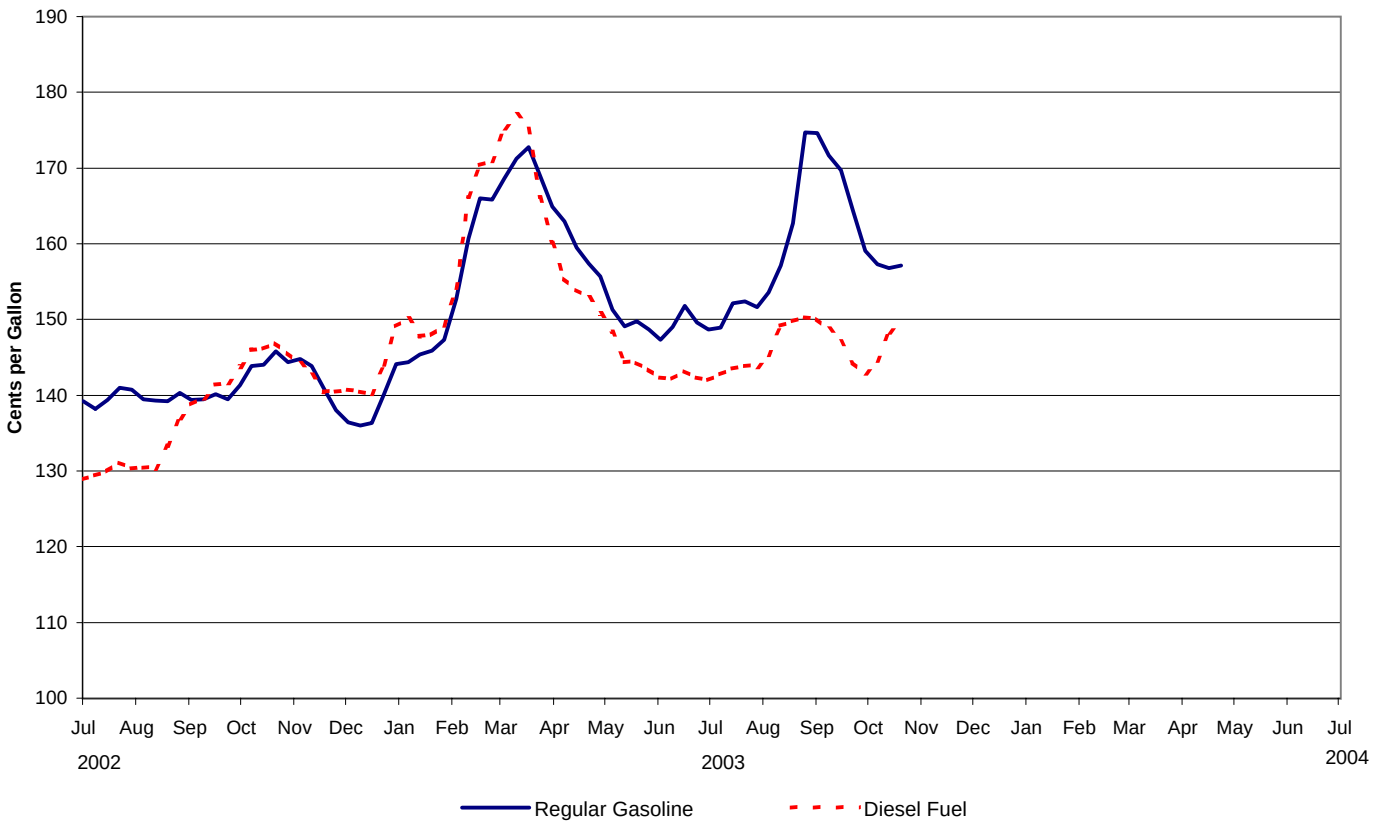
	8/4	8/11	8/18	8/25	9/1	9/8	9/15	9/22	9/29	10/6	10/13	10/20
2003												
Motor Gasoline	157.6	161.1	166.8	178.7	178.6	175.8	173.9	168.6	163.5	161.7	161.1	161.2
Conventional Areas	155.3	158.7	163.1	173.0	172.4	169.0	167.4	161.8	156.4	155.1	155.3	156.4
RFG Areas	162.5	165.9	174.2	190.2	191.3	189.6	186.9	182.3	178.0	175.1	172.7	171.0
Regular	153.6	157.1	162.7	174.7	174.6	171.7	169.7	164.3	159.1	157.3	156.8	157.1
East Coast (PADD I)	150.1	153.7	157.5	168.9	171.0	169.0	166.6	163.6	160.8	158.6	157.2	156.5
New England (PADD IA)	154.5	157.2	160.2	175.9	180.8	179.2	177.7	175.0	172.7	170.3	168.7	167.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	151.9	154.7	158.6	172.7	177.6	176.7	174.3	171.5	169.4	168.0	166.1	165.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	147.5	152.0	155.9	163.9	163.1	160.2	157.6	154.3	150.7	148.2	147.1	146.8
Midwest (PADD II)	154.0	156.7	159.6	172.2	169.9	164.9	165.6	156.9	148.9	150.2	152.7	156.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	144.7	148.6	151.9	160.0	159.2	156.9	153.7	149.9	145.5	142.6	143.0	143.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	158.2	162.1	164.9	171.0	174.9	174.0	172.0	167.8	163.3	160.0	157.3	157.0
West Coast (PADD V)	167.2	171.4	188.7	205.1	204.6	202.7	197.9	191.8	186.1	180.8	176.4	173.0
Midgrade	162.8	166.3	172.1	184.2	184.1	181.4	179.5	174.2	169.3	167.4	166.4	166.4
Premium	171.6	174.9	180.5	192.5	192.4	189.9	188.0	183.4	178.7	176.7	175.8	175.7
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	145.3	149.2	149.8	150.3	150.1	148.8	147.1	144.4	142.9	144.5	148.3	150.2
East Coast (PADD I)	144.7	148.2	148.4	148.4	148.2	147.2	146.1	144.3	143.2	144.4	147.5	149.2
New England (PADD IA)	156.5	157.1	158.2	157.3	157.5	157.1	156.8	155.3	155.5	155.8	157.5	158.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	154.3	157.3	157.4	157.8	158.0	157.8	156.4	155.1	154.1	154.6	157.7	159.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	139.5	143.4	143.6	143.5	143.2	141.7	140.7	138.7	137.4	139.1	142.2	144.0
Midwest (PADD II)	143.0	147.4	147.4	147.9	147.9	147.2	146.0	142.6	141.1	143.5	148.6	150.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	140.0	144.7	144.8	144.5	144.6	143.2	141.0	138.0	136.8	138.8	142.9	145.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	148.0	150.5	152.2	155.1	156.6	155.4	154.2	151.4	148.0	148.4	150.6	153.8
West Coast (PADD V)	161.9	164.8	169.0	170.7	168.1	164.1	160.4	157.4	155.8	155.1	156.9	157.7
California	169.5	171.5	174.1	175.0	173.1	169.2	164.8	160.9	159.9	160.2	162.6	163.3

NA=Not Available.

Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 36, for more information about data in this table.

Sources: See page 30.

Figure 14. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, July 2002 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)



NA=Not Available.

Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 36, for more information about data in this graph.

Sources: See page 30.

Sources

Table 1
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.

Table 2
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 2003 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2002.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800. Operable Capacity estimate is based on data published for the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 1
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2003 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2002.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 2
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA*, Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 3
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803. Other Oils estimate is based on estimation methodology in Appendix A.

Figure 3
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 4
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-807.

Figure 7
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-807.

Table 8 and Figure 8
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804. Total exports estimate is based on data published in the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 9 and Figure 9
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 10 and Figure 10
- Monthly Data: 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Table 11
- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Table 12
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.

Table 13
- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil and Gas Journal.
- Wall Street Journal.
- Oil Market Intelligence.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Petroleum Place (www.petroleumplace.com)

Table 14 and Figures 11 and 12
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 15
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 16 and Figure 13
- Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: Reuters Ltd.

Table 17 and Figure 14
- Motor Gasoline: Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

Survey Design And Estimation Methods

The data presented in this publication include data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) on weekly and monthly surveys, and data released by Reuters Ltd. PD weekly supply data are derived from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) which comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

PD price data contained in this report are derived from 2 weekly telephone surveys and 3 monthly mail surveys. The weekly surveys, EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. The monthly surveys collect volume weighted price data for crude oil and petroleum products, the EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." In order to provide a comprehensive summary of current conditions in petroleum markets, spot and futures prices as reported by Reuters Ltd. are also included.

Sample Frame

WPSRS Forms: EIA-800 through EIA-804

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-800 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-804 sample is drawn includes importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia including imports of petroleum products from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Sampling Designs

The sampling procedure used for the surveys in the WPSRS is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	July 2003 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners Refineries)	EIA-800	260(397)	74(256)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	243	65
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	83	40
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	147	61
Importers	EIA-804	175	83

The geographic areas were defined as (a) the 24 States in which No. 2 distillate was a significant heating source and 50 States and the District of Columbia for residual and motor gasoline, (b) the 25 States in which propane was a significant energy source, or as (c) the PAD Districts for districts where not all State estimates are provided. The type-of-sale classifications were retail and resale for motor gasoline and residual fuel oil, and residential and

nonresidential retail and wholesale for distillate and propane. Four volume-of-sales strata (certainty, zero, low, and high) were defined with volume boundaries differing by State, sales type, and product.

The EIA-878 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 912 retail gasoline outlets. The sample of outlets was designed to yield price estimates for national, PADD, and subdistrict PADD levels of ozone nonattainment and attainment areas, and select cities and states with a 1 cent standard error. Weekly sampling errors may vary from this target. The sample was derived by selecting companies with a probability proportional to size, based on their retail sales of gasoline reported on the EIA-782 monthly survey from November 1996 to October 1997. Once a company was selected, it was contacted to determine the location for each outlet randomly sampled within the outlets owned by the company. Using this location information, outlets were classified by the two fuel formulations. The number of outlets selected within each PADD varied according to expected price variances in each PADD and estimated distributions of outlets.

The EIA-888 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 350 retail on-highway diesel fuel outlets. The sample for the survey was designed to yield price estimates at the PADD, sub-PADD and national level, and for the state of California. A 1 cent standard error was targeted for PADDs 1, 2 and 3, and 1.5 cents for PADDs 4, 5, sub-PADDs 1X, 1Y, 1Z, and the state of California. Standard errors for determining the sample size were estimated using data from the EIA-888 survey. The EIA-888 sample was derived as a probability proportional to size subsample of the respondents from the EIA-782A and EIA-782B sample who reported on-highway diesel fuel sales where the reported volume was the company size. Specific outlets within a company were selected using probability proportional to size sampling according to data provided by the company when initiated to the survey.

Collection Methods

Survey data for the WPSRS are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, facsimile, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered. Survey data are collected weekly by telephone and facsimile for the EIA-878 and EIA-888. It is mandatory for each monthly respondent to submit completed forms to EIA no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reference month. For the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys, data are mostly collected through a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) survey processing system on Monday of each week as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day, however, the Monday price is recorded.

Data Processing

Data collected through WPSRS are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed and processed through an edit program. Data that fail the edits are resolved through telephone calls to the respondents. Statistical reports, including publication tables, are generated using only acceptable and verified data. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and for data that fail the edits. Data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 telephone surveys are received over the telephone and entered on-line at collection time by the interviewer and edited.

Estimation And Imputation

Survey data gathered from the respondents invariably contain incomplete reporting, nonresponse, and values that fail editing. Imputation for nonrespondents in the WPSRS data base is performed after the company reports have been checked and entered into the system. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \bullet W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

EIA-878 outlet prices are weighted by the estimated volume per outlet for each formulation and grade of gasoline, and by PADD. EIA-888 outlet prices have a constant weight within a PADD, sub-PADD and the state of California. Average prices are weighted by their respective volume percent of the U.S. volume of retail on-highway diesel fuel sales to derive the national average price.

Response Rates

The response rate at the close of business on the filing deadline day is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major

companies report on time. The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 98 percent and 100 percent.

The response rates on Forms EIA-878, and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent.

Reliability Of Data

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of data. The accuracy of survey results is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors.

Measures Of Sampling Variability

Tables showing data from the EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration.

Nonsampling Errors

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources such as incorrect reporting by respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

Confidentiality

The data contained in this publication are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. The objective of the disclosure-avoidance procedures, as stated in the Energy Information Administration Standard 88-05-06, Subject: "Nondisclosure of Company Identifiable Data in Aggregate Cells," is to ensure that confidential, company-identifiable data are not disclosed in tables where "company specific responses may be proprietary and prohibited from public disclosure by 18 U.S.C. 1905." Statistics representing data aggregated from fewer than three companies or that are dominated by input from one or two companies are withheld. EIA identifies cells that are sensitive according to these criteria by applying a statistical formula to the data contained in each cell to determine if a few companies "dominate" the cell. If a cell is sensitive, the data in that cell are suppressed and a "W" is placed in the publication cell. Also, since many tables include row or column totals, some nonsensitive data cells have been suppressed to prevent the reader from calculating the suppressed numbers by simply subtracting the published numbers from the total.

Estimation Of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation Of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series. Because of the reduction in volume of crude oil exports, and a shift in the country distribution, a new model was implemented on November 2, 2001 to determine the expected volume of crude oil exports.

Estimation Of Other Oils Stocks

Data are derived by (1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; (2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period. Year ago data are interpolated from published monthly stock levels.

Initial Estimates of Petroleum Prices

The initial estimates are forecasts of U.S. and PADD prices for crude oil and selected petroleum products published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (PMM) (See Table 19). The initial estimates are published 1-2 months ahead of the normal publication schedule for the *PMM*. The initial estimates are forecasted using an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) transfer function model. The initial estimate is

calculated based on its own past values and present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. At least 5 years of data are used to obtain the forecasts.

One method of forecast evaluation is to compare actual to one month ahead forecast values for a 12 month period. Then, the Average Absolute Differences (AAD) are calculated. This provides a good indicator of the error associated with the forecasts. For the period January 1997 to December 1998, the forecasted values were within 2 cents of the actual value for 85% of the petroleum products and within 30 cents of the actual value for all the crude oil forecasts.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2001 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 25 of the 61 major petroleum variables analyzed. Many of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 2 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 8.63 percent for 2001. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between preliminary and final data on the 61 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation And Derivation Of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and lower operational inventory are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.4), crude oil (p.6), motor gasoline (p.8), distillate fuel oil (p.10), residual fuel oil (p.12), and propane (p.14) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data. The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 5-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Lower Operational Inventory

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 24, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 24, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price

Table A1. Upper and Lower Limits of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Limit												
Total Petroleum	1,027.3	1,015.2	1,022.9	1,041.2	1,070.9	1,073.2	1,075.2	1,068.2	1,070.3	1,058.9	1,062.2	1,028.1
Crude Oil	319.8	319.2	333.9	339.8	340.8	330.6	327.6	321.9	315.3	320.4	321.1	311.0
PADD 1	15.6	14.8	15.0	16.1	16.3	15.8	16.8	15.8	16.7	15.1	14.9	14.1
PADD 2	66.4	66.6	71.2	74.3	74.4	71.4	70.7	68.8	67.3	68.7	69.0	68.1
PADD 3	165.2	166.8	173.1	176.3	175.9	170.7	170.3	168.6	163.5	168.0	165.6	158.6
PADD 4	13.5	13.4	14.2	14.5	14.5	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.5
PADD 5	62.6	60.4	63.0	61.3	62.7	61.7	59.3	58.2	56.3	58.6	61.7	59.3
Motor Gasoline	223.8	221.1	215.2	216.2	221.4	220.9	214.1	204.9	210.7	206.5	211.7	211.5
PADD 1	62.5	61.0	60.1	61.4	65.3	66.3	60.7	57.5	57.6	57.5	59.8	59.4
PADD 2	57.0	58.1	54.9	53.6	54.9	55.7	54.7	53.3	55.4	52.5	53.5	52.7
PADD 3	65.4	65.2	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.4	63.5	61.2	64.0	63.2	62.3	62.7
PADD 4	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.3
PADD 5	33.5	31.1	30.0	32.2	32.6	31.0	30.3	29.1	30.5	30.3	31.4	31.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	137.9	132.1	123.5	123.2	129.8	133.7	139.4	141.5	145.5	143.2	148.1	146.7
PADD 1	59.5	55.5	47.9	47.4	52.6	56.3	61.7	64.5	66.6	68.4	69.2	66.3
PADD 2	32.5	33.2	31.1	31.2	31.5	32.1	32.6	32.5	32.2	29.0	32.1	33.3
PADD 3	31.2	29.8	31.1	30.6	31.6	31.6	32.2	32.1	33.2	32.6	32.7	32.5
PADD 4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5
PADD 5	12.5	11.9	12.4	12.9	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	12.8	12.9
Residual Fuel Oil	41.8	40.6	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.9	39.4	39.7	39.7	39.9	42.0	42.9
PADD 1	17.0	15.5	14.4	14.7	15.8	16.3	16.5	15.8	16.8	17.5	17.9	18.4
PADD 2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
PADD 3	16.1	16.1	17.1	16.7	16.1	16.1	14.9	15.2	14.8	14.4	15.8	15.9
PADD 4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
PADD 5	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1
Propane	45.8	40.2	38.0	43.3	52.2	59.9	66.6	70.9	72.4	71.6	68.7	59.0
PADD 1	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.4
PADD 2	17.1	14.7	14.0	16.1	20.1	23.8	27.1	29.3	29.9	29.1	28.4	23.1
PADD 3	23.3	20.3	20.1	22.7	26.9	30.1	32.3	33.6	33.9	34.1	32.5	29.1
Lower Limit												
Total Petroleum	919.1	906.9	914.7	932.9	962.6	964.9	966.9	960.0	962.0	950.6	953.9	919.8
Crude Oil	281.4	280.7	295.5	301.3	302.4	292.1	289.2	283.5	276.9	282.0	282.7	272.5
PADD 1	13.7	12.9	13.1	14.1	14.3	13.8	14.8	13.8	14.7	13.1	13.0	12.1
PADD 2	54.1	54.3	58.9	62.0	62.1	59.1	58.4	56.5	55.0	56.4	56.7	55.8
PADD 3	145.5	147.0	153.4	156.6	156.1	150.9	150.6	148.9	143.8	148.3	145.8	138.9
PADD 4	12.4	12.2	13.1	13.4	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.4
PADD 5	54.0	51.8	54.3	52.6	54.1	53.0	50.6	49.6	47.6	50.0	53.0	50.6
Motor Gasoline	210.4	207.6	201.7	202.8	208.0	207.4	200.6	191.5	197.2	193.0	198.2	198.0
PADD 1	56.5	55.0	54.1	55.4	59.3	60.3	54.8	51.5	51.6	51.5	53.8	53.4
PADD 2	51.5	52.7	49.4	48.1	49.4	50.2	49.2	47.9	49.9	47.0	48.0	47.3
PADD 3	61.3	61.1	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.3	59.4	57.1	59.9	59.0	58.2	58.5
PADD 4	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.6
PADD 5	31.2	28.9	27.7	29.9	30.4	28.8	28.0	26.8	28.2	28.0	29.1	29.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	112.6	106.8	98.2	97.9	104.5	108.4	114.1	116.2	120.2	117.9	122.8	121.4
PADD 1	38.4	34.5	26.8	26.4	31.6	35.2	40.6	43.4	45.5	47.3	48.1	45.2
PADD 2	29.1	29.8	27.7	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.2	29.1	28.8	25.6	28.8	30.0
PADD 3	28.4	27.0	28.2	27.8	28.7	28.7	29.3	29.3	30.3	29.7	29.9	29.6
PADD 4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2
PADD 5	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.7
Residual Fuel Oil	35.6	34.4	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.7	33.1	33.5	33.5	33.7	35.8	36.6
PADD 1	13.3	11.8	10.7	11.0	12.1	12.6	12.8	12.0	13.1	13.8	14.2	14.7
PADD 2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
PADD 3	13.9	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.0	14.0	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.3	13.7	13.8
PADD 4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PADD 5	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2
Propane	31.0	25.4	23.2	28.5	37.4	45.1	51.8	56.1	57.5	56.8	53.9	44.2
PADD 1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.4
PADD 2	9.7	7.3	6.7	8.8	12.7	16.4	19.7	21.9	22.5	21.8	21.0	15.7
PADD 3	15.5	12.5	12.4	14.9	19.1	22.3	24.5	25.9	26.1	26.4	24.7	21.3

of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Form EIA-807 Propane Survey

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request.

Respondent Frame

The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IA, IB, IC), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, derived similarly to those described on page 32, are then applied to each cell to generate published data.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national and PADD level inventory (stocks) graphs include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Figures C7 through C10 provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent three-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past seven years. See page 34 for a further discussion.

Technical Notes

Note 1

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 14 and 15 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 2

The futures prices shown in Table 16 are the official daily closing prices at 2:30 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed in Table 16.

Note 3

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 13 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Note 4

The retail gasoline prices shown in Table 17 reflect sales of reformulated gasoline (RFG) in those areas where required by Federal or State law, and conventional gasoline elsewhere (see Figure A1). Areas requiring RFG may change over time due to the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a State opting in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a State adopting its own specific clean fuel program. EIA reclassifies the outlets reporting retail gasoline prices each time an area shifts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. "Conventional areas" in this instance include areas where oxygenated gasoline may be required for all or part of the year.

Figure A1. Gasoline Formulation Required by Area as of June 1, 2001

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix B

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve will be two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as "Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur" are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and "This Week In Petroleum."

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve
(Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending October 3, 2003
First Reserve Terminal	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC	New Haven, CT	250
Motiva Enterprises LLC	Providence, RI	250

Source: Energy Information Administration

Appendix C

Table C1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2002-2003 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	126.6	127.6	133.5	145.2	168.4	183.2
East Coast (PADD I)	127.2	128.3	134.7	147.0	170.7	186.1
New England (PADD IA)	123.4	124.0	131.0	143.7	168.8	183.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	131.3	132.8	139.1	151.2	174.4	191.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	118.3	119.7	123.6	134.9	154.6	163.0
Midwest (PADD II)	120.3	120.1	121.5	126.9	142.9	151.7

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2003-2004 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	8/4	8/11	8/18	8/25	9/1	9/8	9/15	9/22	9/29	10/6	10/13	10/20
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	134.4	137.9	138.5
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	135.8	139.2	139.8
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	129.5	133.5	133.9
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	135.4	139.8	140.2
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	127.4	129.0	130.5
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.5	131.2	131.8
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.0	129.1	126.9
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	129.6	134.9	133.4
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	136.7	138.3	139.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142.0	145.2	145.9
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	129.5	132.3	133.3
Dist Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	151.2	155.8	156.4
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.7	146.3	145.7
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	141.4	145.7	145.3
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.3	151.9	152.5
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	133.8	137.2	138.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.4	126.8	127.5
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	123.0	124.5	126.0
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	127.1	128.3	128.5
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121.5	126.1	127.5
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	119.1	123.2	122.8
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	113.5	119.7	121.0
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115.0	117.6	120.7
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	123.6	126.6	128.1
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	123.0	131.9	132.8
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	110.9	116.8	116.1
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118.0	123.1	123.7
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.3	127.5	131.0

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2002-2003 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	85.1	80.3	85.9	93.1	115.3	121.9
East Coast (PADD I)	80.9	76.4	85.4	94.8	117.9	127.2
New England (PADD IA)	81.0	77.1	86.9	96.6	119.8	128.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	81.1	76.7	85.4	94.9	119.0	130.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	80.2	74.7	83.5	92.4	112.4	116.5
Midwest (PADD II)	90.0	84.9	86.6	91.1	112.1	115.6

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

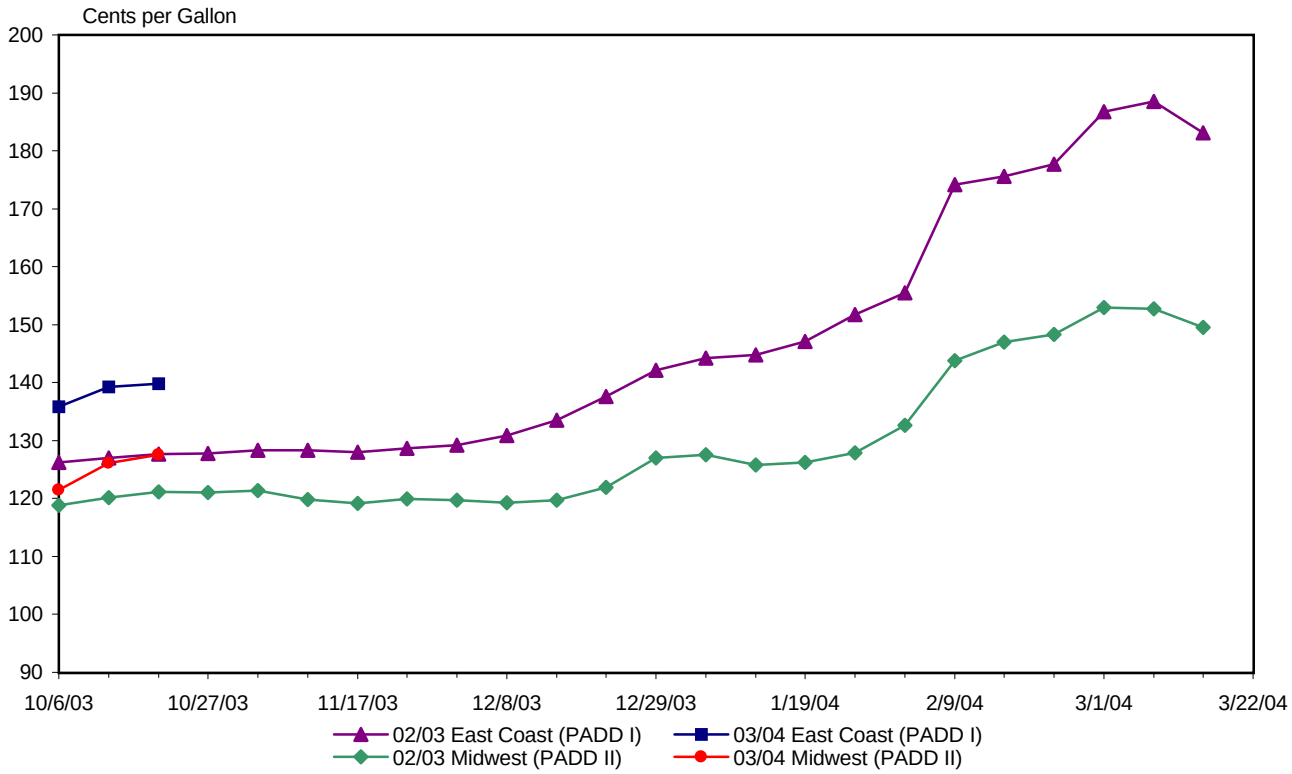
Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2003-2004 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	8/4	8/11	8/18	8/25	9/1	9/8	9/15	9/22	9/29	10/6	10/13	10/20
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.3	94.5	89.6
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.3	91.5	86.6
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.8	92.0	87.1
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.3	92.2	87.1
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.1	92.4	87.4
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.1	92.4	87.6
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.9	90.4	85.6
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.3	91.4	86.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85.7	91.9	87.1
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.6	89.8	85.0
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.6	89.2	84.6
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.2	90.7	86.0
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.7	94.2	89.0
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.1	92.1	87.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.5	89.4	84.5
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.1	88.9	84.0
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.8	89.9	85.0
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.8	98.2	93.2
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.0	95.5	91.4
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.2	93.7	87.6
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	103.2	98.3
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.0	100.4	96.2
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.2	96.1	91.6
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.5	98.1	92.0
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98.1	107.4	101.5
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.7	92.4	87.4
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.3	105.3	100.7
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.6	99.0	95.4
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.1	103.4	98.8
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.7	99.2	93.2

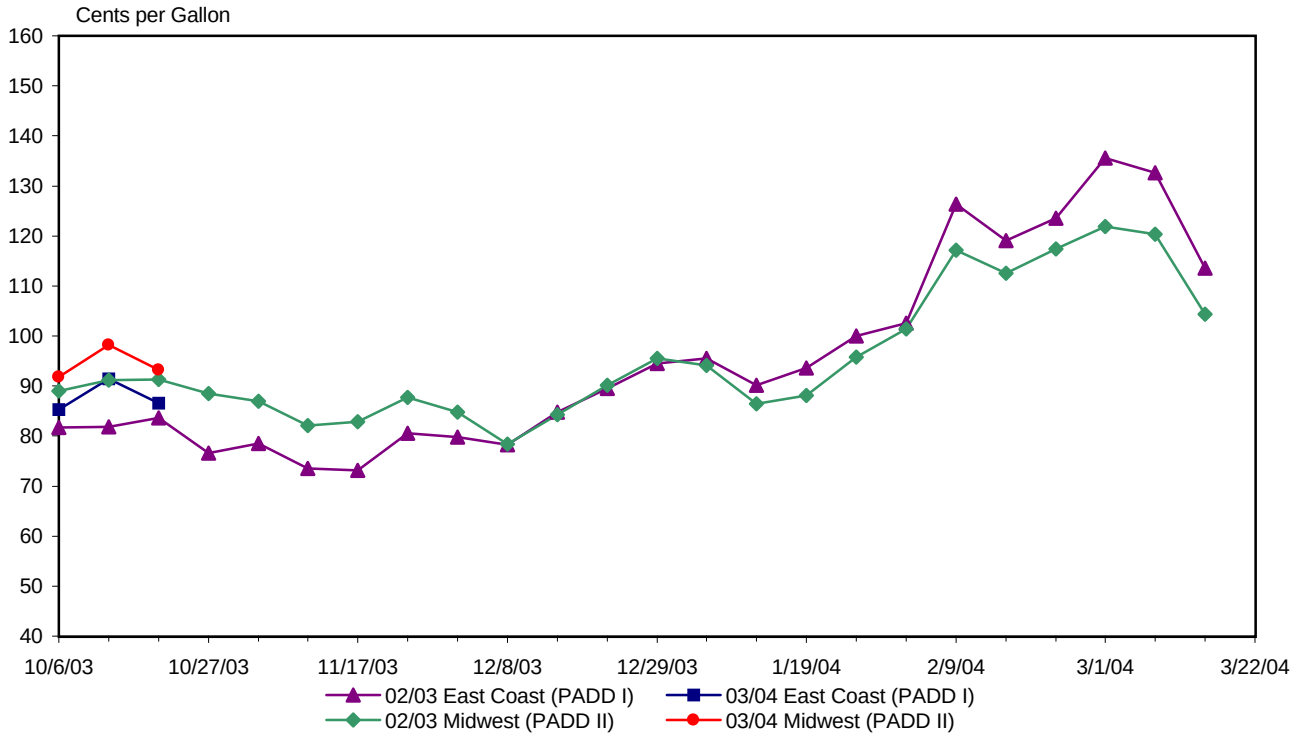
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Table C3. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2002-2003 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	113.3	116.0	121.1	130.7	148.0	165.3
East Coast (PADD I)	132.8	134.4	139.1	149.9	168.6	184.3
New England (PADD IA)	140.5	141.6	145.0	153.6	170.3	187.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	134.2	135.9	140.3	151.6	172.5	188.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	123.5	125.8	132.1	144.2	161.2	175.1
Midwest (PADD II)	100.0	103.5	108.8	117.7	134.2	152.5

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2003-2004 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	8/4	8/11	8/18	8/25	9/1	9/8	9/15	9/22	9/29	10/6	10/13	10/20
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	128.2	130.5	132.7
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145.9	147.8	149.6
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	154.1	154.6	157.5
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148.2	147.1	148.1
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	157.9	155.9	154.8
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.6	150.3	150.2
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	153.4	155.1	158.1
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173.7	175.4	179.3
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	156.0	156.7	162.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.4	150.3	151.6
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.5	153.4	154.2
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	159.5	160.6	158.8
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	152.4	154.5	155.1
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145.6	149.1	151.9
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145.6	148.1	148.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	134.6	136.1	137.7
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130.1	132.4	134.4
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.5	143.7	144.2
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	114.8	117.2	119.7
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112.3	113.3	114.0
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.2	105.0	107.7
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.2	126.9	127.7
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126.4	125.9	131.1
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	109.7	113.2	116.5
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112.1	115.5	117.8
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.5	96.0	96.6
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98.3	100.0	103.8
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125.4	127.2	129.0
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	102.9	106.2	107.1
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	114.5	118.4	120.0

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C4. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2002-2003 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	53.5	54.2	58.8	65.7	80.4	89.9
East Coast (PADD I)	57.1	56.7	62.5	72.7	91.7	98.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	57.9	57.7	63.2	71.9	95.2	103.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	56.1	55.4	61.6	73.6	87.5	93.0
Midwest (PADD II)	52.3	53.4	57.4	63.2	76.5	87.0

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

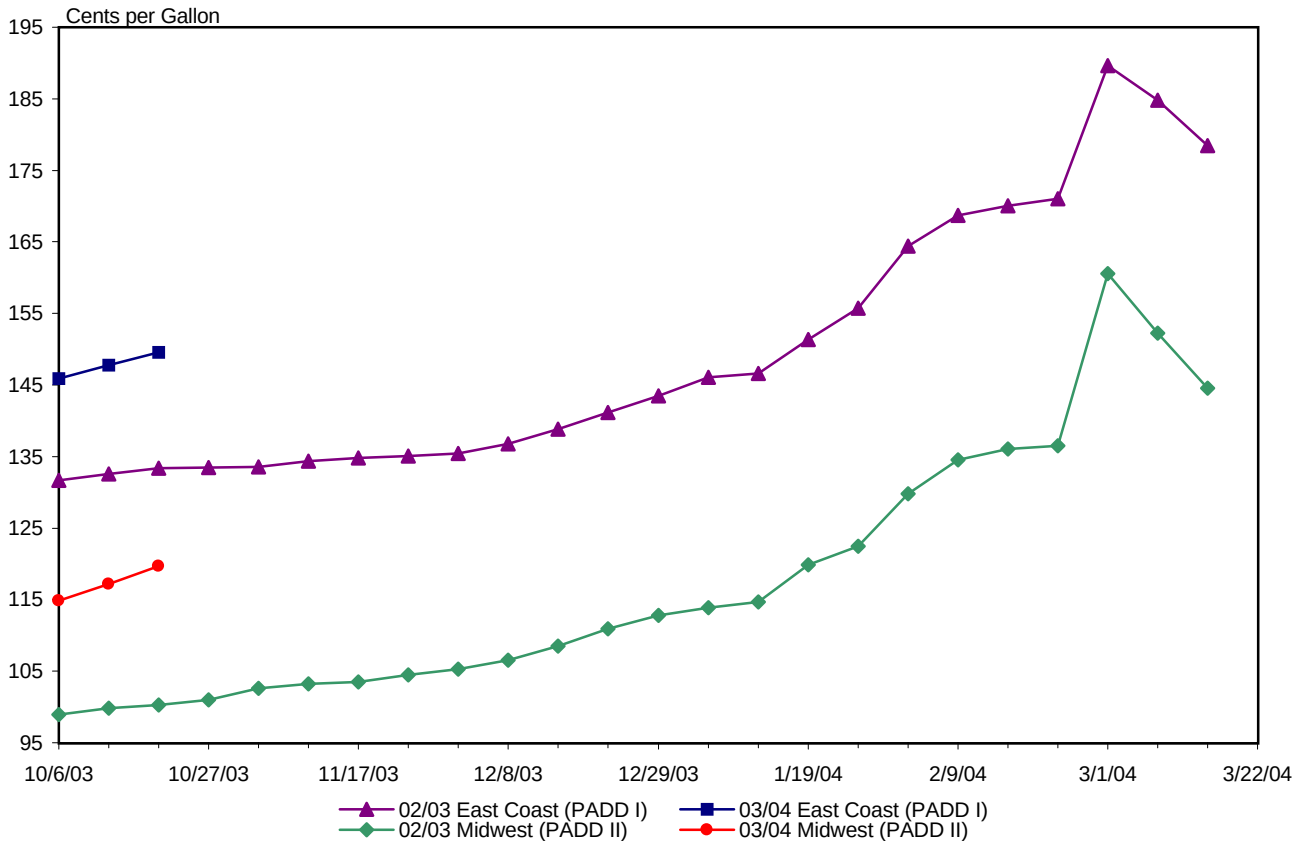
Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2003-2004 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	8/4	8/11	8/18	8/25	9/1	9/8	9/15	9/22	9/29	10/6	10/13	10/20
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.1	72.3	71.0
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.8	68.4	67.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	69.7	68.5
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.8	72.5	72.5
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.8	71.8	69.8
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	69.0	68.0
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.8	68.6	67.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.7	66.7	65.8
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60.6	65.6	64.8
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.2	69.0	68.1
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.0	73.7	72.3
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.1	76.3	75.3
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.3	66.8	65.2
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.1	75.7	74.4
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.0	73.8	72.5
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.7	75.3	73.3
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.2	74.8	73.5
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.7	75.2	73.7
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.0	70.5	69.5
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.5	66.9	65.4
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.8	75.9	74.7
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.2	77.0	75.7

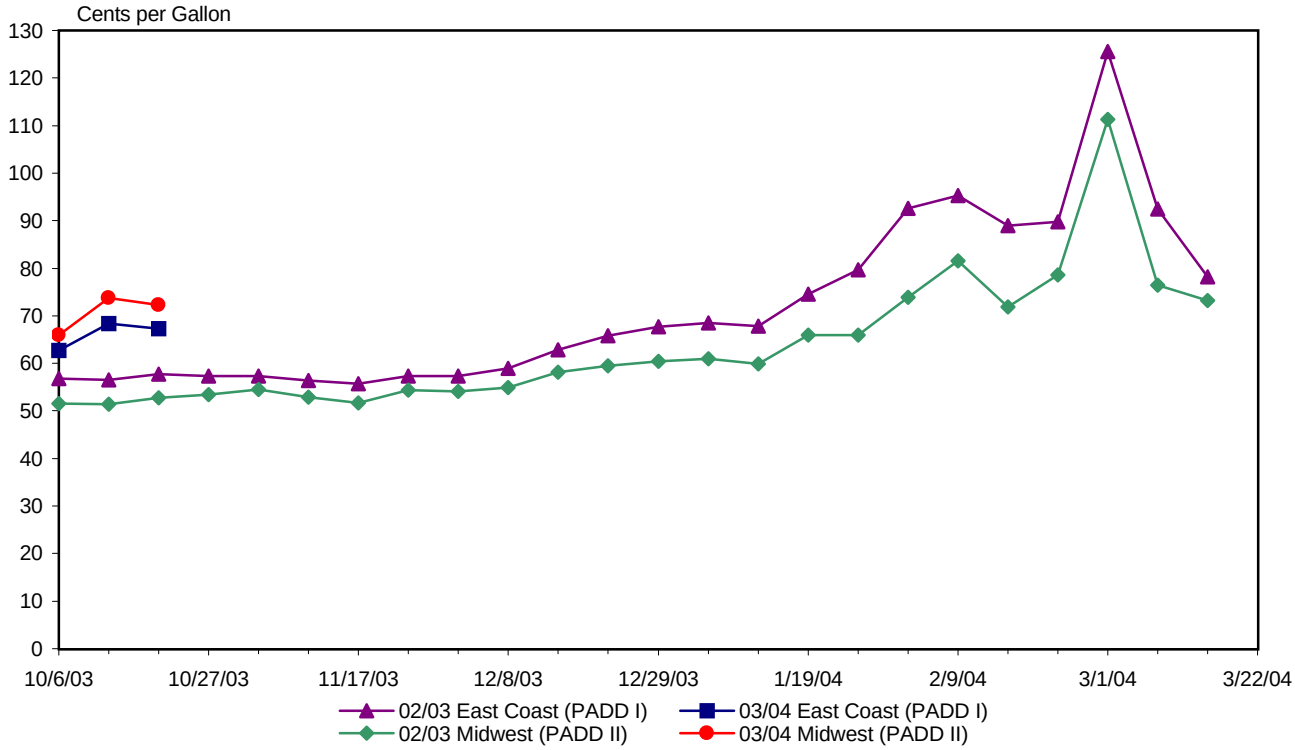
Source: Data are average prices collected by Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C3. Residential Propane Prices by PAD District



Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C4. Wholesale Propane Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Appendix C

Winter Fuels Explanatory Notes

Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners. Data are collected by State Energy Offices under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program.

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample weight and volume sales data were applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij} \; / \; \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} .$$

where w = sample weight, v = volume, p = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

The volume used for No. 2 heating oil and propane is the company's residential sales volume as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey."

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. The alternative method of weighting, current weights, would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period. This method is more burdensome on the companies and reflects prices over a period of time as compared to a point in time. Therefore, the calculation of average prices tends to lag behind the reference period. Indexes constructed from current period weights are known as Paasche Indexes.

Both methods of weighting are correct; they do, however, vary when current weights are changing. It has been argued that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the relative change in volumes monthly is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area.

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

The No.2 heating oil price data are reported by a statistical sample. The sample design used is similar to that used for the EIA Form EIA-782, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." The sampling frame used was based on residential heating oil sales reported on the 1998 Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey." Certainties were defined at the State level according to the market shares of sales in each State as reported in the frame survey. The remaining frame companies were stratified by their residential heating oil sales volumes in each State. Strata boundaries were determined using the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. The sample allocations used were designed to yield volume coefficients of variation of 15%. This target was projected to produce price coefficients of variation of one to two percent. The sample weights (w_{ij}) used in estimating average prices were calculated as N/n, the inverse of the probability of selection. Volume weights were assigned using the data reported in the frame survey.

Residential Propane

The propane price data are reported by a statistical sample. The sample design makes use of two strata, a certainty and a noncertainty stratum. Certainties were defined at the State level according to the market shares of sales in each State, as reported on the 1998 Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey." Certainty outlets per company were identified using establishment lists developed using information obtained from the industry and state energy officials. Noncertainty allocations for each state were determined using one noncertainty stratum and calculating the number of companies necessary in that state to obtain a volume coefficient of variation 15%. This target was projected to produce a price coefficient of variation of one to two percent. The allocations were in terms of company-state units, but these translated to outlets for the selection of the sample, and State minimum and maximum sizes established. The noncertainty outlets from the establishment lists were ordered by State and zip code and using a random starting point, sampled systematically, that is, every kth outlet was selected, where k is the inverse of the sampling fraction in each State. Sampling weights (w_{ij}) for noncertainties were assigned by taking the inverse of the probability of selection for that State, where the probability of selection for each State equals the total number of outlets selected

for the State, divided by the total number of outlets in the State. Volumes for sampled outlets were calculated by dividing the total company volume in the frame survey by the number of outlets on the outlet list for each company.

Revision Error

Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 3. Confidentiality of Information

Data on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, and others regulations. It may be released to the Department of Justice or to any other Federal Agency for official use which may include enforcement of Federal Law. The information contained on this form may also be made available to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

Glossary

Following are definitions taken from the Master List of the Petroleum Supply Division, plus definitions and/or explanations of terms used in the publication of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) that differ from those in the Master List. Terms used in the publication of data from the "EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" which becomes Appendix B in the WPSR are included. In addition, terms used by the Petroleum Marketing Division to collect and describe data on crude oil and petroleum product price and marketing activity are provided. Slight variations in the application of common terms used by both the Petroleum Supply and the Petroleum Marketing Divisions are in italics.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$Degrees \quad API = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr.\ 60°F / 60°F} - 131.5$$

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials.

Barrel. A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Blending Components, Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capacity but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the Free On Board (FOB) value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified in the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Conventional Area. Any area not requiring the sale of either reformulated gasoline or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). *Note*: Includes oxygenated gasoline.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants, topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). This may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Delivery Month. The calendar month in a futures contract in which the commodity will be delivered. The First Delivery month available at any given time is one month in the future, e.g., on September 15, the First Delivery month futures contract is October, the Second Delivery month is November, etc. On the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), crude oil contract trading terminates at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while petroleum product contracts expire on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and

off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported by two sulfur categories:

0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations.

Greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

EPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Expired. Refers to the status of a futures contract when the expiration date has passed and trading for that contract terminates. For example, trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange terminates for crude oil futures contracts at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while trading terminates for petroleum product contracts on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Exports. Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to any foreign country.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Futures Price. The price quoted for delivering a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified time and place in the future.

Gasoil. European designation for No. 2 fuel oil, and No. 2 diesel fuel.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See Oxygenates.

Gasoline: See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades -Regular, Midgrade, and Premium. *Note:* Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower. Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from any foreign country.

Jet Fuel. Includes Kerosene-type (Commercial or Military) and Naphtha-type.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel: A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for commercial use.

Military: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

> **Reformulated Gasoline (RFG):** Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the EPA under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).
>
> **OPRG.** "**O**xygenated Fuels **P**rogram **R**eformulated **G**asoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Price data are reported for areas required to sell specific types of motor gasoline.

> **Conventional Area:** Any area not requiring the sale of either oxygenated gasoline, reformulated gasoline, or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline.
>
> **Reformulated Area:** Ozone nonattainment area designated by the EPA which requires the use of reformulated gasoline. *Note*: Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline Price, Retail. See Technical Note 4.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) [$(CH_3)_3COCH_3$.] An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel. See Jet Fuel.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL). Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the ASTM and are classified as follows: ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and pentanes plus.

Net Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery, natural gas processing plant, or blending plant. Published production equals production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the reporting period is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same reporting period.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D975.

> **No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil).** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for medium capacity commercial-industrial burner units, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees

Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-3.4 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM Specification D396 -92.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A gasoil type distillate for use in high speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-4.1 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM specification D975 - 93. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks.

For pricing data, **Low Sulfur** or **On-Highway Diesel Fuel** is No. 2 diesel fuel which has a sulfur level less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight. **High Sulfur** refers to No. 2 distillate fuel (either diesel or fuel oil) which has a sulfur level greater than 0.05 percent by weight.

Nonattainment Area. Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating, i.e., octane rating, of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index (R + M)/2, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

Operable Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

Operating Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

OPRG Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Finished. See Conventional Gasoline.

Other Oils. Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Oxygenated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight. Includes gasohol. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenates. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates. They include:

Fuel Ethanol: Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether): Blends of up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications.

Other Oxygenates: Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending such as TBA, TAME, ETBE, and Methanol.

PAD (Petroleum Administration for Defense) District. Originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation, the five divisions (and three subdivisions) include the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PAD District I:

PAD District IA:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

PAD District IB:

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

PAD District IC:

Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PAD District II:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PAD District III:

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PAD District IV:

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PAD District V:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Percent Utilization. Represents the utilization of all crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing gross inputs to these units by the operating/operable refining capacity of the unit.

Operable Capacity: The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle

capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity: The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or Cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute the national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, comprised of from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied and Losses, Crude Oil. Crude oil used directly as fuel by refineries and pipelines, and losses due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to processing losses at refineries in their operations.

Production. See Net Production.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase (or decrease) in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between Total Products Supplied and product supplied values for specified products.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-05 propane. *For price data*, it does not include the propane portion of any natural gas liquids (NGL) mixes; i.e., butane-propane and ethane-propane mix.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "**R**eformulated Gasoline **B**lendstock for **O**xygenate **B**lending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by refiners. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Reformulated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residential. Sales of No. 2 distillate and propane to individual customers or households (as opposed to businesses or institutions) who ostensibly use the fuel in a residence for space heating, cooking, etc. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or to other multi-family dwellings are excluded from the "Residential Sales" category and are included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category. Additional end-use sales category data are available in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly.*

Residential Heating Oil Price. The price charged for home delivery of No.2 heating oil, exclusive of any discounts such as those for prompt cash payment. Prices do not include taxes paid by the consumer.

Residential Propane Price. The price charged for home delivery of consumer grade propane intended for use in space heating, cooking, or hot water heaters in residences.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are a No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, the production of electric power, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. *For supply data*, imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel. *For price data,* imported crude oil burned as fuel is excluded.

Retail. Sales made directly to the consumer of a product.

Retail Outlet. Any company-owned outlet (e.g. service station) selling gasoline, on-highway low-sulfur diesel fuel, or propane for on-highway vehicle use which is under the direct control of the firm by virtue of its ability to set the retail product price and directly collect all or part of the retail margin. This category includes retail outlets which are operated by salaried employees of the company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates, and/or involve personnel services contracted by the firm.

Spot Price. The price for a one-time open market transaction for immediate delivery of a specific quantity of product at a specific location where the commodity is purchased "on the spot" at current market rates.

Brent: A blended crude stream produced in the North Sea region which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams.

Conway: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Conway, Kansas.

Los Angeles: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city in southern California.

Mont Belvieu: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Mont Belvieu, Texas.

New York Harbor (NYH): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in New York Harbor.

Northwest Europe (NWE): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the North Sea; however, generally refers to the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp refining center.

Rotterdam (ARA): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the refining centers of Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp.

Singapore: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in Singapore.

US Gulf Coast (GC): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the coastline of Texas and Louisiana. For supply data, Gulf Coast refers to all 6 PADD III States.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI - Cushing): A crude stream produced in Texas and southern Oklahoma which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams and which is traded in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Oklahoma.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines (including storage tanks), and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and all individual products in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption are excluded. Stocks held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total". Stocks are reported as of the end of the reporting period.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. *Note:* No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low- sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between crude input to refineries and the sum of domestic production, net imports (including SPR), SPR and other stocks withdrawn or added, and product supplied and losses. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure incorporates both estimated and reported values, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. The 50 States and the District of Columbia**.** *Note*: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. *Note*: For crude oil prices, the United States includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all American Territories and Possessions.

Wholesale. Sales of refined petroleum products to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers.

Wholesale Price. The rack price charged for No. 2 heating oil or propane; that is , the price paid by customers who purchase No. 2 heating oil or propane free-on-board at a supplier's terminal and who provide their own transportation for the product(s).